



Dress Goods.

You would think at the prices we are making in Dress Goods we were going out of this line of business. We realize the shortness of the season on woolen fabrics, and are certainly having a great trade in this department.

\$1.00 100 pieces Silk and Wool Jacquards, Mohairs, Melanges and fancy effects, worth from \$1.50 to \$2.75 a yard.

75c 110 pieces Mohair Fancies, Silk and Wool Novelties, Checks, Stripes and Jacquards, worth from \$1.00 up to as high as \$1.75.

50c 121 pieces 48 inch Cheviot Mixtures, Check Suitings, silk and wool fabrics and mohair, plain and brocades, worth 75c and 85c yard.

\$1.00 49 pieces English Tailor Suitings, silk mixed Cheviots and German Checks, worth \$1.50.

39c 31 pieces figured Mohair Novelty.

25c 47 pieces Mohairs, plain and figured, stylish for suits or skirts, worth 40c.

\$1.25 10 pieces lustreless Mohairs, 50 inches wide, latest for traveling suits, imported to sell at \$1.75.

23c 40 pieces satin striped figured Challies, worth 30c.

25c 40 pieces all wool Serges, all colors, worth 40c easily.

Dress-making

It is no use in trying. You can't get as good work anywhere as Miss Barschkies will give you. The best dressed ladies of Atlanta and neighboring cities will attest to this fact. Estimates for material and making \$25.00 and up.

Ladies' Capes, Shirt Waists, Suits, Skirts and Wrappers

Items of interest, value and service in our ready made garment department.

50c 25 dozen Ladies' and Misses' Laundered Percale, Lawn and check Cambric Shirt Waists, worth 75c.

85c 29 dozen Ladies' and Misses' check and stripe Lawn, Dimities and French Percale Shirt Waists, worth \$1.00 and \$1.50.

\$2.00 Ladies' Persian pattern Grass Linen and solid Chambray Shirt Waists, worth \$3.50.

69c 100 Ladies' good quality Calico House Wrappers, worth \$1.00.

\$1.25 Ladies' Percale and Lawn House Dresses, tight fitting lined waist, worth \$2.00.

\$7.50 25 Ladies' half-silk lined all wool Serge Suits, navy and black, worth \$12.50.

\$3.98 37 Ladies' all wool tailor made Suits, navy and black, open front jackets, worth \$7.50.

\$12.50 43 Ladies' Covert English Cheviot and Novelty check Box Coat Suits, worth \$17.50 to \$25.00.

\$1.00 49 Ladies' all wool cloth Capes, nicely made, worth double.

\$5.00 Ladies' black brocaded Satin and Silk Capes, silk lined, lace and ribbon trimming, make alone worth more.

\$7.50 45 Ladies' Clay Serge light weight Broad Cloth and Velvet Capes, worth \$15.00.

\$2.75 75 Ladies' all wool Serge Skirts, full width, worth \$5.00.

\$5.00 69 Ladies' plain Mohair figured Brilliantine and all wool Cheviot Serge Skirts, 5 1/2 yards wide, worth \$9.00.

\$5.00 A line of Ladies' Silk Waists, new styles, worth \$8.00.



Silks.

Here we reign supreme. No house in the South can show a larger or better selected stock of up to date Silks. Our prices as usual govern the trading public.

\$1.00 47 pieces Chine, Dresden and Pompadour Silks, worth at any house \$1.39 and \$1.50.

\$1.25 31 pieces Printed Warp Novelty Silks and Monotone effects, worth \$1.75.

69c 50 pieces Persian, Dresden, Pompadour, China Silks, usually \$1.00.

49c 29 pieces Brocade Figured India Silks, in evening shades worth 75c.

\$1.69 21 pieces high class Black Satin Brocades, very stylish just now, worth \$2.50. At retail only at this price.

50c 10 pieces 27-inch plain Black China Silks, perfect dye, usual 75c grade.

50c 60 pieces Taffeta Broches and stripes, were 85c yard.

75c 16 pieces Black Figured India Silks—all black—worth and sold all over town at \$1.00.

39c 14 pieces Chameleon Surahs, all Silk, worth 50c yard.

75c 24-inch Figured China Silks, in Persian designs worth \$1.

25c 2,000 yards Pongee Silks, linen shade, worth 30c yard.



Black Dress Goods

Moved under skylight in center of the store, where you can see not only the defects, if any, but the beauty and quality in every weave. You can hardly think of a style in Black Dress Fabrics that is not here represented.

59c 10 pieces 44-inch Black Crepons, good and stylish, worth 80c.

\$1.39 9 pieces Crinkled Crepon for skirts, light and silky, worth \$2.00 yard.

39c 11 pieces plain black Brilliantines, serviceable and stylish, worth 65c.

50c 60 pieces black Mohairs, Serges, Henriettas and Diagonals, values as high as 85c.

39c 10 pieces black corded striped Novelties, all wool, worth 65c.

59c 30 pieces black Brocade Brilliantines and Figured Mohairs, worth 85c and \$1.00.

85c Priestley's \$1.25 Figured Black Fancies, see them; best make on earth.

75c 33 pieces 46-inch Brocade and Plain Mohairs, worth \$1.00 and \$1.10 a yard.

43 fine Imported Black Novelty Suits, all the latest effects, \$15.00, \$25.00, \$35.00 and \$40.00 a pattern.



French Wash Fabrics.

Dotted Linens, Grass Linens, Striped Linens, Satin Plaid Linens, Lace Striped Linens, Dresden Figured Organdies, Plumetas, Dotted Swisses; in fact, everything and every style that heart could wish.

25c 11 pieces 40-inch Linen shade Batiste, worth 35c.

23c 40 pieces white Swisses with colored dots, worth regularly 39c.

35c 100 styles fine French printed Organdies, designs new and attractive.

50c 10 pieces Satin Plaid Linens, stylish for Spring and Summer 1896.

29c 37 pieces Dresden Figured Plumetas, worth 39c.

23c 50 pieces French Figured Dimities, dainty new patterns.

12c 39 pieces Colored Stripe Grass Linens, worth 19c.

12c 40 pieces Figured Dimities, new styles for 1896, worth 19c.

65c Fine Scotch and French Zephyr Ginghams and Linen Dotted Swisses; a big lot of them.

Awnings.

Telephone us if you can't come yourself. We make and put up all style Awnings. Our prices are the lowest.



CARPETS...

DRAPERIES, MATTINGS, RUGS, Etc...

Occupying our entire Fourth Floor, away from the noise and bustle of the street, under the best light, with a corps of efficient buyers, salesmen, layers and makers, and above all the best selected stock of Carpets, etc., in the South. No wonder our Carpet department is so popular. Prices, too, serve to guide the trading masses.

\$1.25 31 rolls fine Savonnerie Carpets, exclusive patterns, you can't see the same quality even elsewhere at less than \$1.75.

\$1.10 39 rolls fine Axminster Carpets, new patterns, no back numbers, worth \$1.50.

90c 49 rolls Moquette Carpets, the usual \$1.35 quality.

\$1.00 Best Body Brussels Carpets, not Taps, but 5-frame Body Brussels, worth \$1.35.

65c 67 rolls Tapestry Brussels Carpets, new styles, others palm off these on you for Body Brussels and charge you 85c for them.

50c 61 rolls best wool Ingrain Carpets, nice new patterns, worth 65c.

All the above Carpets made, laid and lined at these prices.

20c 40 rolls best Japanese Linen Warp Matting, never sold under 35c.

\$3.25 78 fine Smyrna Rugs, 3x6 feet, best quality and at other times \$5, special for Monday and Tuesday \$2.25.

98c 100 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, tape edge, full length and width, worth easily \$2.

\$2.69 53 pairs fine Irish Point Lace Curtains, size 3 1/2 yards by 54 inches wide, would be cheap at \$5.00.

\$2.98 75 pairs Chenille Portieres, good large size, fancy border, worth usually \$5.00.

Linens.

10 pieces 62 inch Turkey Red Damask, guaranteed fast color and worth fully 60c, tomorrow 39c yd.

15 pieces 64 inch half bleached German Damask, worth 75c, Monday at 48c yd.

50 doz. 20x40 tied fringe Satin Damask Towels, the 25c grade, tomorrow special at 19c each.

100 doz. Cotton Towels, good value at 10c, tomorrow at 5c each.

50 pieces all Linen Crash at 4c yd.

1 case 11-4 White Bed Spreads, Marseilles Patterns, the \$1.50 kind at \$1.00 each.

100 genuine Marseilles Spreads, worth \$2.50 at \$1.50 each.

French Millinery.

Your Hat or Bonnet should be in the latest fashion—the combination of colors should be correct, and style becoming. We study to meet the requirements, and employ in our workrooms and sales department people who know the Millinery business. Our prices should be higher, but they are not; on the other hand we are satisfied with a smaller profit, and you will certainly be pleased with the saving made by you.

TOILET ARTICLES.

Buttermilk Soap, box of 3 cakes, 10c.

Violet Cream Soap, box of 3 cakes, 12c.

Glycerine Soap, box of 3 cakes, 10c.

Raymond's Tooth Powders, 10c.

STATIONERY.

1,000 pounds fine real Irish Linen Note Paper, 5 quires to pound, 19c pound.



THE BASEMENT'S

Great Special Offers.

Rich Cut Glass

Our Spring display is now open for Wedding Gift Seekers. The very poetry of crystalline beauty is embodied in our Art Rooms. Special sale next week—one-fourth off the regular prices.

Cut Glass Bowls, regular price \$20; now \$15.

Cut Glass Vases, regular price \$4; now \$3.

Cut Glass Candeliers, regular price \$6; now \$4.50.

Cut Glass Tumblers, regular price \$6; reduced now to \$4.50 dozen.

Baby Carriages.

The Wakefield Rattan Co. make the best Baby Carriages in the world. They have just shipped us a sample line, but as they came a little late and take so much floor room, we have decided to sell them out at prices that can't be duplicated by any dealer in the world.

Carriages worth \$35, at \$17.50.

Carriages worth \$25, at \$15.

Carriages worth \$20, at \$12.50.

Carriages worth \$15, at \$10.

Carriages worth \$12.50, at \$7.50.

700 Easter Vases

Left over, worth up to 75c, will close them out at 10c each.

39 Elegant China Tea Sets

56 pieces, to close out at a reduction of one-fourth off regular prices.

Breakfast Plates.

One hundred dozen handsome decorations, worth \$1.75; our price \$1 dozen.

Dessert Plates.

50 dozen Dessert and Ice Cream Plates to match the above, worth \$1.25, again Monday at 60c dozen.

100 dozen gold band China Cups and Saucers, worth \$1.75 dozen; set of six Cups and six Saucers for 50c.

100 Pieces for \$3.98.

A few more of those 100-piece White Granite Dinner Sets, advertised as a bargain by other houses at \$7; our price \$3.98 set.

See Our Broad St. Window

Full of new 10-piece Toilet Sets, would be bargains at \$3.50, but our price will be \$2.50 set.

The 5-piece Tin Water Sets, so advertised by would-be competitors, have only three pieces, unless you count the covers; our price has always been \$1.50. We will sell 50 sets Monday at 98c set.

Haviland Dinner Sets.

Our own importation, bought to sell at \$40, choice of four decorations Monday at \$26.50 set.

115 piece Dinner Sets, latest decorations in green and purple, worth \$25 a set, Monday special at \$15 a set.

Oil Stoves.

1 burner, 50c each.
2 burners, \$1 each.
3 burners, \$1.50 each.

Hammocks.

200 dozen in stock, all kinds, from 69c to \$3 each.

Refrigerators.

We own about 15 Refrigerators and have decided to sell them and quit. They take too much room. Half price for any of them.

Fish and Game Sets.

Choice of 25 Fish and Game Sets at just half price.

Jardiniere Pots.

New shipments; from 75c up to \$15 each.

Umbrella Jars.

All styles from \$3 to \$15 each.

FORREST HIGH,

HIGH'S BASEMENT,

Place in the City.



R. C. Black,

Fashionable Shoes.

= 35 =

Whitehall Street.

Sole Atlanta Agent

LAIRD, SCHÖBER & CO.

April 10-Sun, Tues, Thurs.

A Ruined Gown

Is generally the result when inferior dress shields are used. The only certain remedy is

Canfield Dress Shields.

We agree to replace any dress damaged by perspiration when the Canfield Shield has been properly attached.

Ask for and insist upon having "Canfield Dress Shields."

CANFIELD RUBBER COMPANY, NEW YORK, LONDON AND PARIS.

For sale by dealers everywhere. Trade-Mark on every shield.

And in Atlanta by Bass Bros. & Co.

SELF-HEATING CUTLET.

Have you seen it? Feister's Drug Store.

I HAVE ADDED

To My Already Complete Stock of

HATS

FURNISHING GOODS

AN ATTRACTIVE LINE OF

SPRING COATS AND VESTS

OF SPECIAL MAKE.

Glad to have you call and examine before buying.

JOHN W. HUGHES

9 Peachtree St.

apr 26: thu thu thu thu to s

Ladies' Sailors

Our first shipment has arrived, and we invite the ladies to call and see them.

A.O.M. Haydon

18 Whitehall.

WANTED—Four first-class

Salesmen on salary for work in this city and neighboring towns. Energetic and experienced traveling salesmen preferred. Address "Salesmen," this office.

The Shortest Possible and Most Direct Route

From the South and Atlantic to Chicago by NASHVILLE and EVANSVILLE. Over the L. & N. - E. & T. H. - C. & E. I. R. R. Solid Ventilated Trains with Elegant Dining Service. Take the "NASHVILLE & CHICAGO LIMITED."

FOR CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS.

AND ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE WEST, NORTH AND NORTH-WEST. WISCONSIN AND MICHIGAN SUMMER RESORTS. Reliable Daily Service to and from Atlanta and the South.

A. B. CUTLER, G. S. A. F. F. JEFFRIES, G. R. B. ATLANTA, GA. CHICAGO, ILL.

For Unfortunate Women.

MATERNAL HOSPITAL (Private). Also Home for the NURTURE & EDUCATION OF INFANTS.

Address DR. E. I. KIRK, Marietta, Ga.

FOR SALE—An Ideal Wisconsin summer resort, consisting of three-story solid brick hotel of 25 large rooms and 35 acres of land, with fine sand beach, having frontage of three-quarters of a mile on Manitowish Bay, and situated half way between Manitowish, a city of 12,000 people, and Two Rivers, 3,000, being three miles distant from each. C. & N. W. railroad station on grounds. Big business in winter sleighing, dancing and card parties. Will sell cheap for cash or on terms of years; will consider a change for Chicago, southern California or southern property. For photographs and further particulars address owner, Arthur H. Davis, real estate dealer, room 25 Central building, Milwaukee, Wis. April 26th week.

WAR SONGS.

How They Inspire Men To Great and
Valiant Deeds.

THE WORDS OF GENERAL GOMEZ

"Sing Me a Song as We Fall Into
Line"—Typical War Songs of
the Nations."Sing me a song as we fall into line and
I'll march my men into the very mouths
of their cannon!"

These words were said to have come from General Gomez, the Cuban warrior, and it is quite likely that he has not been misquoted, for if there is a people on the face of the earth whose souls are full of overflowing music it is the Cubans. They seem to live in song. They sing while walking the streets, while working in the tobacco fields or fustic fields, while they go about their varied pursuits of life. On the front verandas of the plantation houses at night the whole family is frequently heard to chime their voices into some sweet melody, and so in the cities with piano or guitar accompaniment the songs characteristic of the people of the tropic lands are to be heard floating out on the still night air from almost every home.

How natural then that in time of war such soldiers as are mustered in the ranks of the insurgents can be led on to stare death in the face with good cheer and sniff the smoke of the enemy's guns with a relish by the singing of some inspiring air! It is so with all the peoples of the earth to a greater or lesser extent. There never was a war that didn't give birth to two or three war songs. The god of war and the goddess of music, whoever they may be, seem to be on pretty good terms. A soldier's soul is quick to catch the inspiration of thrilling music. It nerve

the American music stores, for it was not brought to this country in '83, nor has it been brought since then, except by the Cubans who have come here with the increasing growth of the tobacco and cigar industry on this side.

The first two verses of the song in the Spanish language, which, of course, is the language the Cubans sing, run as follows:

"Al combate corred bayameses!
Cuba entra en su orgullo venido
No temais una muerte gloriosa
Que morir por la patria es vivir!"

"Cuba libre y Espana muria.
Su poder y su orgullo venido
No temais una muerte gloriosa
A las armas valientes corred!"

These verses of the war song of the Cubans translated roughly into English with regard to idiom and rhymes, may be put as follows:

"Rush to the front, Bayameses.
All Cuba looks on you with pride;
Dread not the death that is glorious,
Since to die for one's country is to live!"

"Cuba free and Spain dead—
Her power and her pride subdued—
Hear the blast of the trumpet,
To arms, bravos, rush to arms!"

There is another song that is being sung among the Cubans which has a tuncful and patriotic sentiment. It has later been written, and smacks of the new inscription on the disturbed island. It is called "Mi Patria," and is sung for the most part by the Cubans who are in America. It has not yet reached the island. The first verse of the song in Spanish is as follows:

"Cuba, patria querida,
Aunque distante ha tiempo estas.
Tu eres mi culto, mi ideal, mi vida;
Por el cielo do se nace no se olvida
Por distancia jamas!"

This verse of the song translated into English conveys the following sentiment:

"Cuba, dear land of my birth,
Although thou art far away now,
Thou art my love, my ideal, my life;
For the spot where one is born
In absence is never forgot."

There are several other songs of similar character sung by the Cubans, but their real war song is the "Himno de Bayamo." Everybody has heard "La Paloma."

island. The song is his soliloquy, in which he turns presumably to her and sings:

"Si a tu ventura elegiera una paloma,
Tratara con cariño que se mi persona;
Cuentalos mis amores bien de mi vida,
Caranola de flores que va perdida," etc.

This roughly expressed in English, without regard to the name and the expressions of Mexican poetry, means:

"If there should come to your gate a dove,
Treat it with caresses, for it is I in spirit;
Speak to it lovingly; crown it with flowers,
For it is I, a wanderer—lost!" etc.

No exact translation of this weird, peculiar song has ever been written, nor can it ever be written, since it carries with it so many of the perplexing idioms of Mexican poetry, so far from being pure Spanish that even the Cubans who sing it so sweetly and so universally, fail to fully comprehend some of the intricate details of expression.

There are many such songs as "La Paloma," with the same peculiar measure of time, sung by the Cubans. Some of their dances are beautiful and their serenades are enchanting. For instance, there is "La Media Noche," written by Aviles, the famous Mexican composer, one night when he had been waked by the Mexican national band playing "La Paloma." The strains of this beloved Mexican air were left ringing in his mind after the serenades had departed, and he at once got out of bed and wrote "La Media Noche." (The Midnight), which has the same measure and accompaniment, and is quite a winning air.

Then there is "La Colondrina" (The Swallow), which is as familiar to Cubans as "Home, Sweet Home," to Americans, carrying pretty much the same sentiment as the immortal song of John Howard Payne. The swallow in the song is treated as a wanderer without a home, dining wherever the winds may blow him in this or that way—anywhere, anywhere, the blue skies, always flying, longing for home.

REMSEN CHAWFORD.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

What Is Fair for One Is Fair for the Other.

From The Providence Journal.

Even if Gomez and his subordinates are not belligerents, they have probably elevated their military duties to the level of ordinary military law. In such circumstances as the condemnation of their troops to

IN ITS NEW HOME

The Third National Bank and Its
New Offices.

PRETTIEST IN THE SOUTH

Made by the Well-Known Firm, the
Beutell Manufacturing Company,
of This City.

Never before have the fixtures of a bank attracted so much attention as those in the Third National Bank which has but recently opened in the Hillier building, corner of Alabama and Broad streets.

For several days, and in fact ever since its doors were thrown open to the public, there has been within its handsome home a constant flow of business men and men of affairs examining and complimenting these beautiful, if not elaborate, bank fixtures. The fixtures are of solid San Domingo mahogany with elaborately hand-carved ledges and surmounted by polished plate chipped and beveled glass, while the brass grille is of a most unique and thoroughly artistic design, with a finish of Japanese copper. The base and dealing plates are of marble and appear to have been chosen with a view to harmonize perfectly with the studied ensemble of the bank's furniture and fixtures. The foot rails are of brass and have an oxidized finish. It is in the wood work used that one is so particularly impressed. Its polish is of that sort that reminds one more of the finish of a piano rather than furniture. It is in the wood work used that one is so particularly impressed. Its polish is of that sort that reminds one more of the finish of a piano rather than furniture.

Such has been the rapid progress of the buildings that they are now visible at a considerable distance from the city. The grand mass of the building will certainly be an event that will stir up in the second anniversary of Tennessee's statehood.

The chief marshal of the big parade will be the chief marshal of the big parade. The grand mass of the building will certainly be an event that will stir up in the second anniversary of Tennessee's statehood.

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TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL.

Preparations for Its Opening in June.

Opening Exercises.

Nashville, Tenn., April 11.—(Special.)—The leading topic in centennial circles is the programme for the exercises on the first and second days of June, when the formal dedication of the exposition grounds will be made the occasion of a great celebration in honor of the anniversary of the admission of Tennessee to the union. The committee in charge of the programme expected to be able to report at the meeting of the executive committee Thursday afternoon, but an unavoidable delay caused them to take further time. The programme will be an elaborate one and the attendance on that occasion is expected to be exceptionally large. The arrangements are made for the United States troops and from every county come assurances that there will be large delegations here.

Meaning the poets of the country are showing the liveliest interest in the writing of the centennial ode and daily inquiries for particulars as to terms and conditions indicate that there will be a large number of responses to the invitation to write. The committee of literary people to pass on the efforts of the poets consists of Professor W. M. Baskerville, of Vanderbilt university; Professor H. A. Vance, of the Peabody Normal college, and Dr. R. L. C. White, president of the Tennessee Press and a literature of the highest standing and the greatest ability for criticism.

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MONDAY ONLY

Farris's Genuine

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New Store! New Goods! New Prices!

Ladies' Richelieu Ribbed Swiss

Vests, tape in neck and arm

50c

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Vests, with draw strings

90c

Ladies' Genuine Lisle Vests

and Pants, the 25c kind

190c

Ladies' Pure Silk Ribbed

Vests, Monday only

43c

Children's Gauze or Swiss

Ribbed Vests and Pants, 10c to

150c

Children's Pure Silk Vests,

white, pink or blue, long sleeves

25c

Men's Genuine Balbriggan Shirts

and Drawers, white and colored,

in plain or ribbed, the 37c

regular 50c grade

37c

Men's Fine Pepperell Drill Drawers

with jersey anklets or

strings

23c

Men's full size Muslin

Night Shirts, for Monday

37c

Silk Shirt Waists, all the newest

effects, with bishop sleeves, silk

velvet trimmed collar and cuffs,

special low prices, \$1.89 to

\$10

Kid Gloves, 4 button or Foster

lacing, with all the new styles

embroidered backs, white, black

and all new shades for spring,

the best glove to be had for

\$1.00

Try the Maggioni Francesco Kid

Gloves. The best fitting and best

wearing glove to be had. They

come only in the very best quality

of French kid. Special low prices

for Monday. The \$1.75

\$1.35

All gloves fitted and satisfaction

assured. Also cleaned and re-

paired free of cost.

Silk Gloves, all kinds and

colors, 19c to

\$1.00

Ladies' and Misses' Laundered

Shirt Waists, Percale, Lawn and

Grass Cloth, perfect fitting, popu-

lar styles, for '96, real value

69c, Monday

48c

Gilt Belts, worth 35c, Monday

only

Ladies' and Men's Hermsdorf Black

or Tan Hose, also Children's extra

fine 1-1 ribbed, all imported hosiery

and full regular made, Mon-

day only

Ladies' Black and Tan Silk

Hose, plain or Richelieu, 69c

Monday's price

THE WORLD OF BOOKS.



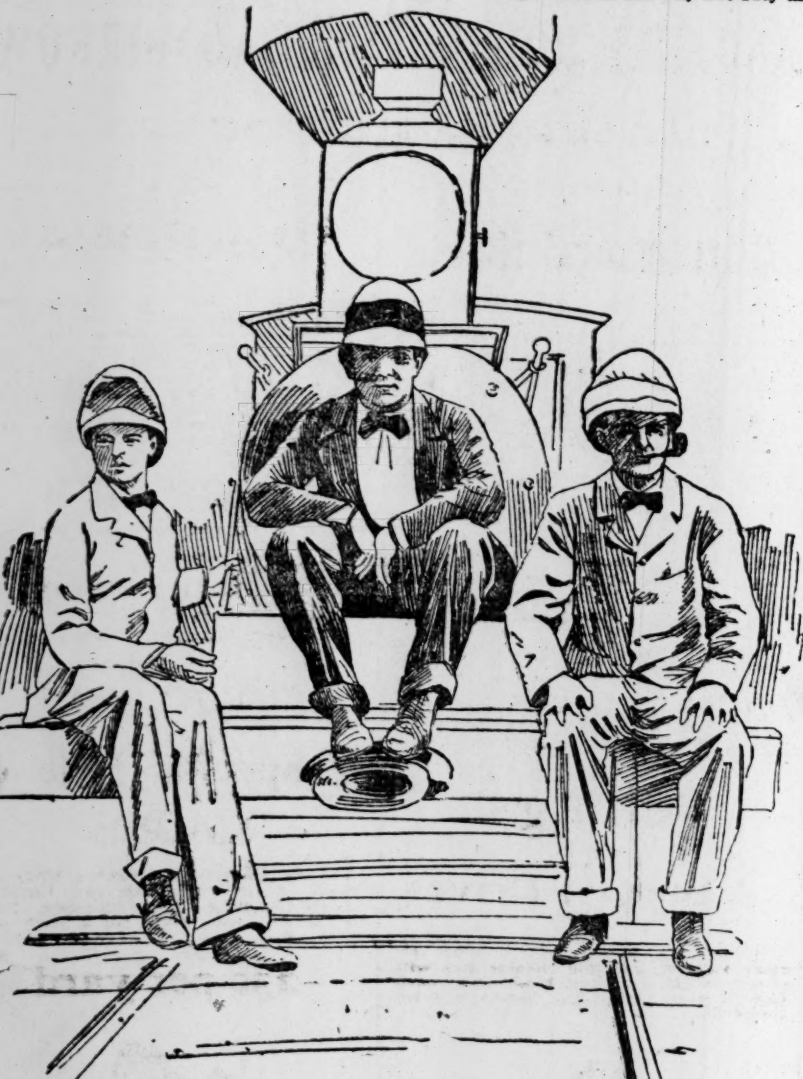
Miss Gertrude Atherton's new story, "A Whirl Asunder," most assuredly whirled under the conventions of modern story writing.

It requires but a little book to contain the entertaining narrative. It is short, crisp and pointed. It is the story of a big strong-looking Englishman and in him are idealized what are popularly considered to be the best traits of the best Englishman. The Englishman is Owen Clive. He comes to California to marry Mary Gordon, a modest, sensible, sterling English girl, who has been residing in the west four years. Before he gets there he hears about Miss Helena Belmont, the great heiress and idol of the men. He meets her the first day of his arrival, as she watches the orgies of the Bohemian Club from a quiet corner, unseen. Their meeting is unconventional. She is dressed in men's attire, but is entrancingly beautiful. He talks about kissing her before their

of honor, but she feels full of confidence in her power to win him from his traditions. She never allows herself to doubt her power. They are together much. He kisses her often; they confess mutual love and everybody, including Miss Belmont and Clive, are wondering how it will come out.

It is but ten days before Clive is to marry Mary Gordon that he sends Miss Belmont a sudden note saying that he has gone away for a few days. She knows that he has gone away to decide. Still she has no fear of the result. She will win him, because she wants him. He comes back and there is an interview. He tells her that he has decided to marry Mary Gordon, that he is promised to her and that if there were no other higher reason, he has no right to make Miss Gordon appear ridiculous. Besides he loves Miss Gordon in a way and admires her splendid qualities extravagantly. She is not a brilliant or a clever woman, but a noble one, he tells her, and his mind is made up. Miss Belmont's strong purpose falls here and she lets him go. She seeks her room in despair. In the morning Clive will go—go forever. She will have lost him; she will have failed.

After the household is asleep she sends the servant for Clive. She will make a last appeal. Perhaps it is her money that is keeping them apart. She tells him she will give it to him—anything to get rid of it. He shakes his head, the money is no reason; nothing stands in the way but duty and



Richard Harding Davis and His Two Friends, Somerset and Griscom, in South America, from "Three Gringos in South America."

acquaintance is fifteen minutes old. She defies him. He tells her to go home; that it is no place for her. She defies him again. Then he orders her home, and gives her five minutes to leave. When the five minutes are up and she stands there facing him, with fire and defiance in her pretty face, he coolly picks her up in his strong arms and carries her to her home. Then he gathers her chin in his hands and tells her that he is going to kiss her. Conquered for the first time, this unusual and beautiful creature pleads with words. "Oh, please don't," she begs, and ever afterwards she wonders why he obeyed her.

They meet often. She likes him frankly. She admires his way of doing things that he wants to do. He likes her for her beauty, her cleverness, her western ways. She is so different from Mary Gordon. Mary is sensible, therefore not jealous. It never occurs to her to worry because her lover is spending all his days and evenings with the beautiful Helena Belmont.

At first it is not known that Clive is engaged to Mary Gordon. Not even Helena suspects it. Therefore she determines to have him herself. The Englishman, she is quick to see, is growing exceedingly fond of her. And one night they sit up talking until late. It is one of those confidential talks, such as only young people falling in love can have. When Owen Clive sees Mary Gordon next day she tells him that she has decided to announce their engagement, and he tells her to do so at once. And so Charlie Rollins telephones the news to Helena. The devil enters into her, but she does not give her Englishman up. She has all the time she likes to have him. She has thirty offers of marriage, and she has never asked a snap for any of the men, but she wants Clive. She never wanted anything in her life that she didn't get, and with her imperious will, she sees no reason why she should not have Clive if she wants him. Mary Gordon, her friend, notwithstanding. She is engaged to a New Yorker, Van Rhuys, but she gives no thought to that. She has thrown over eight men; a ninth will not matter in the least.

And that night, at a dinner party, smarting with pique, she tells a funny story on Clive. She tells with great show of humor how she sat with him for hours, and how he had threatened to kiss her if she should ever be together under such circumstances. And she tells how she bluffed him from his purpose by reminding him that he was engaged and then telling him that she was engaged to Van Rhuys. "And he preached for an hour and forgot to kiss me," she winds up. "I call that sort of a man a duffer!"

There was a general burst of laughter, but Clive did not laugh. He got up gravely, walked around the table to Miss Belmont, pinched her in his arms and kissed her square on the lips. The men leaped up ready to tear Clive from limb to limb did she but command them. But she did not. She told them very quietly to resume their dinner.

The next day Van Rhuys came and she told him she could not marry him. "I am going to marry Mr. Clive," she announced. Van Rhuys, amazed, goes back to New York. A young woman who announces that she is going to marry a man known to be engaged to another woman is hardly the sort of a wife he is looking for any way. And then begins her contest to win Clive. She knows he is one of those strong Englishmen with high ideas

he is going to do his duty. She starts to leave, but tells him to kiss her the last time and the Englishman—whose ideas of honor do not extend to kissing other girls—kisses her. And then before she knows she is on the other side of the door she hears the click of the latch—the Englishman has locked her out. She goes upstairs and eats some cold chicken and goes to bed. Miss Atherton chronicles the fact that after all this Miss Belmont slept soundly and woke up late next morning.

When she comes down Clive is gone. She goes for a ride alone. She comes back and wanders about the house aimlessly for an hour.

There is a ring at the telephone. She answers impatiently. Some one is talking about the train going off the trestle—what does she care. What's that? Everybody killed?

And Owen Clive was a passenger on that train!

And the Englishman being out of the way, the story stops. It is a clever story, entertainingly told—one of the best pieces of fiction of the entire year. It is for sale at J. F. Lester's.

Mr. Stephen Crane, the twenty-four-year-old youth who has written the most talked of book of the year, "The Red Badge of Courage," has ascribed the wonderful power of description of battle in the story to his experiences as a football player. It has been said over and over again that the man who had passed through many battles could write of them as vividly as Mr. Crane has done. Stephen used to play quarterback on the Lakewood, N. J. football team and recently he said: "I do believe I got my sense of the rage of conflict from the football field."

Mrs. Marshall has written a new historical novel, which will be published at once by Macmillan & Co. It is called "An Escape from the Tower."

Dr. E. A. Abbott has completed his elaborate work on the gospels, written for the new biblical encyclopedia edited by Sutherland Black. It was originally intended to make his encyclopedia one large volume, but it is doubtful whether this will be possible. Dr. Abbott has devoted the most extraordinary labor to the preparation of this work, which will undoubtedly be recognized as a contribution to the subject of momentous interest and importance. It will probably appear in final form with notes as a separate book.

The next issue from the Columbia university press will be the memoirs of the late Frederick Porter Barnard, D.D., LL.D., president of the University of Mississippi, and of the late Mrs. Margaret McMurray Barnard, and has been arranged and edited in accordance with her wishes by the Rev. John Fulton, of Philadelphia. The life of Dr. Barnard is really a history of college education in the United States from the beginning of the century to the present time. It begins with the village school in which he was very badly taught the elements of letters; the grammar school in which he was prepared, still very badly, for Yale; his college course (1829-33), in which there was much to be desired; his first experience as a grammar school teacher and as a tutor in college; his next in the instruction of the deaf and dumb, then as professor in the University of Alabama, afterwards as chancellor of the University of Mississippi, and last of all, as president of Columbia. Mrs. Barnard's work was that her husband's career as a great educator should be illustrated as largely as possible from his own writings; hence, a large part of the volume will be found to consist of summaries of his recorded views and condensed extracts from his published and unpublished works.

The full title of Mr. Gilbert Parker's new romance is "The Seats of the Mighty," being the memoirs of Captain Robert Moray,

"77"

Bids Colds Begone.

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Potent Than Seventy-Seven.

"77" cures Colds, La Grippe, Influenza, Catarrh, Pains in the Head or Chest, Cough, Sore Throat, General Prostration and Fever.

"77" will "break up" a Cold that "hangs on," and yet "77" is

NO BETTER

than Dr. Humphreys' Homeopathic Specifics for other diseases, of which he makes a series, described in his Manual, mailed free.

DISORDERED STOMACH, Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weak Stomach carry in their wake more misery than poverty. Specific No. 10 relieves promptly, and by its continued use a perfect and permanent cure is assured.

RHEUMATISM. It was, indeed, fortunate for sufferers from Rheumatism when Dr. Humphreys discovered his Specific No. 15. It acts upon the Liver and Kidneys, eliminating Uric Acid from the blood; the cure follows swift and sure.

Small bottles of pleasant pellets, fit the pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid upon receipt of price, 25 cents, or five for \$1. May be ordered of Dr. Humphreys' Medicine Company, 111 William St., New York.

some time an officer in the Virginia regiment and afterwards of Amherst's regiment. For the time of his story, which is to be published by D. Appleton & Co., Mr. Farber has chosen the most absorbing period of the romantic eighteenth century history of Quebec. The curtain rises soon after General Braddock's defeat in Virginia, and the hero, a prisoner, in Quebec, curiously entangled in the intrigues of La Poudour, becomes a part of a strange history, full of adventure and the stress of peril, which culminates only after Wolfe's victory over Montcalm. The illustrations preserve the atmosphere of the text, for they present the famous buildings, gates and battle grounds as they appeared at the time of the hero's imprisonment in Quebec. For sale at J. F. Lester's.

Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. will publish immediately "White Satin and Homespun," a short novel by Katrina Trask, whose successful volume of "Under King Constance" is now in its fourth edition. With the exception of stories which have appeared in magazines, this is Mrs. Trask's first prose work. It touches the true phase of life represented by white satin and homespun but its motif is not the sociological question of the present day, as its title might imply, but the more universal one of the recreating power of love.

The April number of that instructive magazine, Progress of the World, is enlivened by many good illustrations. In this number Nikola Tesla, the brilliant electrician, announces that he will be able to transmit electric power from Niagara Falls, without any other conducting medium than the earth itself. The recent observation of the planet Mars, made by Professor Lowell, suggesting evidences of human engineering far in advance of our own, is also a feature of the number. It contains also a description of the new and interesting subjects we have mentioned, together with the tone qualities of the voice, the laboratory manufacture of real diamonds, the 1896 bicycle, the novel proposition of hosts, etc. The political history of the month is complete and as a directory of weighty and useful information, it is well worth a perusal. Published at 126 Fifth Avenue, New York.

AN ARTISTIC BOOKLET.

The Dramatic News has just issued an attractive booklet, "The Dramatic News," containing a list of the leading managers of metropolitan theaters and producers of dramatic enterprises throughout the country, together with that of the great circus managers, James H. Bailey, Daniel Frohman, Miss Mary, Hoyt & McKee and a number of others. Judged as a whole, it is one of the most artistically constructed and substantially filled booklets that have been issued, and it is further business ends. It does credit to the enterprise of The Dramatic News and its able business manager, F. M. McCloy.

Secretary Carlisle's Position.

From The New York Journal.

That Secretary Carlisle's friends with one accord denounce as dangerous and meaningless his letter declining a presidential nomination might be construed as somewhat disrespectful to the office of Secretary of the Interior. The letter, however, is not the common practice of political friends. Whenever a "presidential possibility" declares himself unwilling to be a candidate for the office, he is free to cheerfully announce him a liar. Only among his enemies does he get credit for veracity. Secretary Carlisle is not alone in his predicament. General Harrison, too, has suffered a like experience within a few weeks.

The rewards of Carlisle for professing to renounce presidential preference have not been very glittering. The chief response to his announcement has been that he really wanted the nomination; that he could not get it, and that he had got it he would not carry enough states to give the democracy reasonable representation in the electoral college. It is urged, with some plausibility, that nomination of Mr. Carlisle would be made for two reasons only—first, out of compliment to the democratic south, which, of late years, under the assault of populism, has shown signs of reverting in its democracy; and second, as a compliment or sop to the so-called sound-money element of the democracy, of which in recent years or months—Mr. Carlisle has been a distinguished spokesman. Yet in the south hostility to Carlisle is of the bitterest, while his views on the currency question are of such recent formulation and so wholly at variance with his earlier convictions that in the face of light of a presidential campaign more than one flaw in his controversial armor would probably be detected.

Nearly Gone.

The 20 introductory sets of the American Encyclopedia, Dictionary offered by the American Newspaper Syndicate for \$1 cash and \$1.25 monthly for twelve months are nearly allotted. Act promptly if you wish to secure one of these superb sets.

Should Reach the Heart of Every Man. From The Kansas City Times.

The report of Spain's new barbarities in Cuba should arouse to indignation every man with a spark of manhood.

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THOS. T. ECKHART, President and General Manager.

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To: E. M. Bass & Co. Atlanta

Schooped dress goods stock and imported silk stock honor draft about thirty two thousand B. F. Joel

THE ABOVE TELEGRAM FULLY EXPLAINS THE SITUATION.

Our Mr. B. F. JOEL, who went to New York in response to telegrams received from two of the largest importing and commission houses, has succeeded in closing a deal for the balance of their stock, amounting to \$32,100, for the ridiculously low price of 42¢ on the dollar. They needed the Cash, and knowing that we were the live, wide awake merchants of Atlanta, with the cash always in hand to buy extra values, telegraphed our buyer to come on at once at their expense. The result is we have succeeded in making **THE BIGGEST SCOOP THAT HAS EVER BEEN MADE!** This means that goods that were purchased by our competitors for 100 cents on the dollar were bought by us for the SPOT CASH at 42¢ cents. Just think of it, 42¢ for a clean, new stock worth more than double the money. This means a saving of at least 50 per cent to the trading public of Atlanta. It means that goods that our neighbors paid \$1.00 for and sell for \$1.39, we can sell you now for 59¢, and goods they paid 75¢ for and sell for \$1.25, we will sell you next week for 39¢—just think of it! We will sell you a 48-inch all wool French Victoria Serge, that cost our competitors 65¢ to buy and for which they charge you \$1 per yard, for 29¢. 50 pieces 42-inch fancy Mohair Novelty Suitings, worth 50¢ per yard, on sale as long as they last at 19¢ per yard. 50 pieces fine all wool French Boucle, Chevron and Illuminated Sicilian Suitings, 75¢ and 89¢ quality, to go at 39¢ per yard. In this immense purchase were 50 very handsome imported Novelty Suits in Persian, Dresden and Grenadine effects, the cream of this season's importations, worth \$25 to \$75 per suit; you may take your choice of this line at 25¢ on the dollar of their actual value. This means that a Suit that our neighbors charge you \$25 for, our price will be \$6.25, and Suits sold all over Atlanta for \$35, you can buy of us for \$8.75. \$50 Suits only cost you \$12.50. \$1 Satin Rhadams to go at 59¢. \$1.25 Satin Duchesse only 69¢. 100 pieces changeable fancy Silks—special—19¢. Five pieces very handsome quality imported Satin Duchesse, bought in this immense stock and worth \$3 per yard, will be closed out at \$1.48 per yard.

SPECIAL—300 pieces of the very latest Persian and Dresden Silks, all the new effects, and worth from \$1 to \$3 per yard, bought in this great sale, will go on sale Monday at half their actual value.

SPECIAL—Don't miss this opportunity—2,500 spools Crochet Silk 3¢ spool. Five cases 10¢ Check Nainsook only 3¢. Special cut prices on Dress Linings and Findings. We guarantee our prices to be lower than any house in America. About half of this immense stock will arrive in time to go on sale MONDAY MORNING, and the balance will arrive later in the week.

Now Don't Fail to Attend This Sale

Or you will miss the opportunity of your life. We have bought the stock at a great sacrifice and intend to convert it into cash as quickly as possible. We guarantee to save you money on every dollar's worth bought of us or your money refunded.

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OUR CONTINUED HEAVY SALES HAVE CAUSED US TO PURCHASE

AN ENORMOUS STOCK

Which enables us to offer our friends and the public the largest variety of new and rich designs and patterns in STERLING SILVERWARE ever shown in Atlanta, comprising Tea Sets, Meat and Fish Platters, Bread Trays, Loving Cups, Soup Tureens, Vegetable Dishes, Pitchers, Berry and Salad Sets, Tete-a-Tete Sets, etc. These wares are from the well-known manufacturers,

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We have also a complete stock of RICH CUT GLASS, FINE CHINA and ROKWOOD POTTERY, marvelously beautiful in point of design and finish. An inspection of our new goods will repay you whether you wish to purchase or not.

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DOCTORS' BIG MEETINGS IN MAY

Full Programme of the Different Branch Associations.

MANY MEN OF SCIENCE COMING

They Will Discuss the Latest Scientific Discoveries and Ideas.

MANY ABLE SCIENTIFIC PAPERS TO BE READ

Beginning on May 2d, the Members of the Medical Societies Will Hold Meetings for a Week.

The coming convention in Atlanta of the American Medical Association and its many branches and sections will be an event of the greatest interest and importance to the whole country. More than twelve hundred men of science, surgical and medical, will be in attendance during the three days of the session.

The convention will bring to Atlanta medical men from every quarter of America. Representatives from all of the states and territories will attend and the meeting will be national in its character. Three days will be spent by the members of the association in the city.

The American Medical Association was organized in Philadelphia in 1847 and since that time it has constantly grown in strength and influence throughout the country. From its infancy the association rapidly enlarged and it is now one of the largest and most substantial and useful institutions representing any profession in existence. To the association is due the credit of raising the standard of the medical profession and thinning the ranks of impostors and fakirs who have from time to time swindled the public by artful means.

The general purposes of the association are to promote a better understanding among the medical profession and to encourage the diffusion of valuable information and knowledge and to enlarge the scope of science under the general medical and surgical head. That the association has succeeded in accomplishing the results designed for it by the founders is attested by the prosperity of the organization and its flourishing condition. It numbers among its members the leading men of medical and surgical science in the country. To the world there has been given valuable information and lasting benefits by the association.

Many years ago the association began to broaden as it grew rapidly and now it has a number of adjuncts or branch organizations. All of these branches are offshoots of the main body and when the latter convenes the smaller ones are drawn to it.

Some of the branches have grown to immense proportions themselves and they are larger than many of the ordinary conventions. Atlanta from the several separate organizations there is within the main body a division into what is called sections, twelve in number. These sections are

organized for the purpose of scientific research into the particular field indicated by the name of each section. All of them hold separate meetings and attend to their own programme of business.

Next to the main body the American Academy of Medicine is next in importance. It has a very large membership and is known as the surgical branch of the association. Some of the noted surgeons of the country are members of it.

Another large and important body is the Association of State Medical Examining and Licensing Boards. The objects of the confederation, though purely of an advisory nature, are "to discuss questions that pertain to state licensure in medicine, with a view to a comparison of methods, a collection and dissemination of information on the subject, and to consider any and all proposals that have for their purpose the advancement of the standard of medical education in the United States."

The members in addition to those country and all physicians and educators who are friendly to the objects sought are permitted and invited to participate in the meetings of the confederation.

Some of the Bodies.

The medical Editors' Association is composed of the editors of the medical journals in the country. The association is quite a large one and is one of the important branches of the main body.

The Medical Publishers' Association is another of the smaller organizations. The association of American Medical Colleges, the organization which governs the colleges of the union, is an important branch.

The national judicial council, the governing body in the man association, is itself an integral part of the big association. It has under its jurisdiction the Georgia Pharmaceutical Association will meet at the same time, holding meetings in different places.

In addition to those bodies, the twelve sections of the main association will meet in separate sessions each day.

The Atlanta Society of Medicine has arranged an interesting programme for the entertainment and business of the visiting doctors. Several social functions have been arranged and one or two excursions to resorts in the vicinity. Other methods of entertainment will be originated and announced before the meeting of the associations.

Special rates have been secured on all of the railroads and at the hotels here for the accommodation of the big crowds. Nearly all of the doctors will be accompanied by some member of their family or friends and it is expected that the conventions will bring to the city about 2,500 or more people. They will be well cared for under the direction of the local committees of arrangement.

The Aragon and Kimball will be the official headquarters of the associations. Both hotels have been selected as headquarters and they are arranging to care for the many visitors.

The First To Meet.

The first of the societies to meet will be the American Academy of Medicine, which will convene on Saturday, May 2d, at the Aragon. It will remain in session Saturday and Monday.

Tuesday will bring the American Medical Association and the various subsidiary bodies already indicated. The morning session of that day will be held at the Grand opera house, all of the different societies participating.

On Wednesday, May 6th, the visitors will be treated by an excursion to Lithia Springs, where a splendid barbecue will be served. Messrs. E. W. Marsh & Co., of the Sweetwater Park hotel, will complement the doctors with the "cure" and will see that they are made comfortable.

The Southern railroad will provide a special train to carry the visitors to Lithia.

The road has agreed to transport the visitors gratis.

On Thursday, the one hundredth anniversary of the discovery of vaccination will be celebrated. Several valuable papers will be read on the subject of the great discovery of Dr. Edward Jenner. After the celebration the visitors will be entertained at the Capital City Club by a reception.

The full programme and list of officers of all of the associations and societies follows.

The first meeting will be that of the American Academy of Medicine. Its sessions will be held at the Aragon. On Saturday evening the reunion supper will be served. Dr. Henry M. Hurd, of Baltimore, of the Johns Hopkins Institute, is president of the association. Dr. Charles McIntire, of Easton, Pa., is secretary, and Dr. E. E. Green, of the same place, is assistant secretary. Dr. J. McFadden Gaston, of Atlanta, is chairman of the committee of arrangements for 1896.

Some of the papers to be read at the sessions of the association are as follows:

"The Preparatory Mental Discipline for the Medical Student."

"The Subjects to be Known Before Beginning the Study of Medicine," F. H. Gerish, professor of anatomy, Bowdoin Medical College, Portland, Me.

"The Lecture and its Uses," Charles B. Pearson, professor of gynecology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

"Textbook Recitation and its Advantages," Delandee Rochester, adjunct professor of the practice of medicine, University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Students' Medical Societies," Rowell Park, professor of the principles and practice of surgery, University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.

"States Examinations," J. McPherson Scott, member of the Maryland board of examiners, Hagerstown, Md.

"The Best Method to Teach Anatomy," John B. Roberts, professor of the principles and practice of surgery, Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia.

"Laboratory Methods," V. C. Vaughan, professor of hygiene and physiologic chemistry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

"Clinical Teaching for Graduates in Diseases of Children," J. Morrison Taylor, professor of the diseases of children, Polytechnic College, Philadelphia.

"The Final Examination," E. L. Holmes, dean medical department Lake Forest University, Chicago.

"The Best Method to Teach Physiology," Charles D. Smith, professor of physiology and public hygiene, Bowdoin Medical College, Portland, Me.

"The Best Method to Teach Practice," J. C. Wilson, professor of medicine and clinical medicine, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

American Medical Association.

Tuesday, May 5th, the American Medical Association will convene at the Grand. The reports of the officers and committees and preliminary exercises.

The officers of the American Medical Association are as follows:

President—H. Beverly Cole, California.

First Vice President—J. C. Chisolm, Maryland.

Second Vice President—John C. LeGrand, Alabama.

Third Vice President—A. P. Clarke, Massachusetts.

Fourth Vice President—T. P. Satterwhite, Kentucky.

Treasurer—Henry P. Newman, St. Washington, D. C.

Secretary—William B. Atkinson, Pennsylvania.

Assistant Secretary—J. McFadden Gaston, Georgia.

Editor—George E. Wire, Newberry, South Carolina.

Chairman Committee Arrangements—W. F. Westcott, Georgia.

Board of Trustees—J. E. Woodbridge, Ohio (unexpired term), 1896; E. E. Montgomery, Pennsylvania, 1896; E. F. Ingham, Illinois, 1896; Joseph Eastman, Indiana, 1897; J. T. Priestley, Iowa, 1897; D. W. Graham, Illinois, 1897; Alonzo Garcelon, Maine, 1898; J. E. Reeves, Tennessee, 1898; J. N. Love, Missouri, 1898.

Judicial Council, 1896-98—Elected 1896: N. S. Davis, Illinois; H. D. Didama, New York; John Morris, Maryland; W. B. Davis, Alabama; Daniel R. Brower, Illinois; D. W. Smolke, Iowa; M. M. Ward, Kansas (for three years); W. M. Welch, Pennsylvania, (one year). Elected 1897: Y. H. Cross, Iowa; R. C. Moore, Nebraska; T. D. Crothers, Connecticut; G. B. Cooke, Tennessee; W. B. Knap, Pennsylvania; C. H. Hughes, Missouri; Ida J. Heiberger, District of Columbia. Elected 1898: J. Scott, Ohio; G. W. Stoner, V. S. M. H. service; J. McFadden Gaston, Georgia; T. A. Leary, Maine; L. N. Quimby, New Jersey; H. Brown, Kentucky.

Address on Surgery—Nicholas Senn, Maryland.

Address on State Medicine—George H. Rehn, Maryland.

Executive or Business Committee.

Practice of Medicine—G. W. Kellogg, Oakland, Cal.; G. C. Stockton, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. D. Biscoe, Philadelphia, Pa.

Surgery and Anatomy—J. Ranshoff, Cincinnati, Ohio; John B. Roberts, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. T. John, Hot Springs, Ark.; U. S. E. Shurtz, Detroit, Mich.

Diseases of Children—Edward H. Small, Chicago, Ill.; C. G. Jennings, Detroit, Mich.; Material Medicine and Pharmacy—W. H. Whipple, St. Louis, Mo.; F. Woodbury, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. E. Stewart, Detroit, Mich.

Physiology and Dietetics—M. H. Woolsey, Oakland, Cal.; I. N. Love, St. Louis, Mo.

Neurology and Medical Jurisprudence—D. R. Brower, Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Kerner, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Mills, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dermatology and Syphilography—A. E. Regensberger, San Francisco, Cal.; A. H. Ohmann-Dumelle, St. Louis, Mo.; L. A. Durning, Philadelphia, Pa.

State Medicine—L. H. Montgomery, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Kerner, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. A. Lindsey, New Haven, Conn.

Dental and Oral Surgery—M. H. Fletcher, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. A. Talbot, Chicago, Ill.; A. E. Baldwin, Chicago, Ill.

The twelve different sections or branches of the American Medical Association and the officers and the place of meeting of each follow:

1. Practice of Medicine—William E. Quine, Chicago, Ill., chairman; DeLancey Rochester, Buffalo, N. Y., secretary; 20 members; will meet in the lower hall of the Young Men's Christian Association.

2. Surgery and Anatomy—C. A. Wheaton, St. Paul, Minn., chairman; W. A. Estes, South Bethlehem, Pa., secretary; 60 members; will meet in the main music hall of the Young Men's Christian Association.

3. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women—J. Tabor Johnson, Buffalo, N. Y., chairman; Frank Allport, Michigan, secretary; 40 members; will meet in the Kimball house.

4. Ophthalmology—Lucien L. Albee, Minneapolis, Minn., secretary; will meet in room 102 Kimball house.

5. Laryngology and Otology—G. V. Wooten, Indianapolis, chairman; M. M. Ward, 302 Collins avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., secretary; will meet in room 3 Aragon.

6. Diseases of Children—J. Morrison Taylor, Chicago, Ill., chairman; A. J. Work, Elkhart, Ind., secretary; will meet in room 102 Kimball house.

7. Material Medicine and Pharmacy—F. E. Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa., chairman; M. H. Fletcher, Cincinnati, Ohio, secretary; will meet in room 102 Kimball house.

8. Physiology and Dietetics—H. Bert Smith, Los Angeles, chairman; Elmer Lee, Baltimore, Md., secretary; will meet in room 102 Kimball house.

9. Neurology and Medical Jurisprudence—T. D. Crothers, Hartford, Conn., chairman; W. J. Heran, Ann Arbor, Mich., secretary; will meet in the city council chamber.

10. Dermatology and Syphilography—L. D. Bulkeley, New York City, chairman; T. C. Gilchrist, Baltimore, Md., secretary; will meet in the Aragon breakfast room.

11. State Medicine—Charles H. Shepard, Brooklyn, N. Y., chairman; Elmer Lee, Chicago, Ill., secretary; will meet in room 102 Kimball house.

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The Most Active

7,000 Sh

CLOSE WAS

Cotton Was Very Active

New York, April 11

neglected today.

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DOUGLAS, THOMAS & DAVIDSON.

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DOUGLAS, THOMAS & DAVIDSON.

DOUGLAS, THOMAS & DAVIDSON.

TAILOR MADE SUITS. The tailor made woman is very much in evidence these days. With our greatest of all ready-made departments it is an easy, an economical matter to be well dressed.

A tight fitting Suit of mixed cheviot, in brown or gray mixtures, velvet trimmed, 9 suits to sell; Special Price, \$10 each.



The Coat here shown is part of our famous \$5.00 Reefer Suit. Also comes in blazer or open coat style. Made of cheviot of good quality, in navy or black; skirt made wide and full, some lined.

Some unlined, no suit like it anywhere for \$5.00.

Tan mixed Cheviot Suit, English box coat, or square cut open style, wide, latest style, all lined, and velvet bound skirt, a really handsome Suit, \$10.00 each.

Swirl fly front Coat Cloth Suit in tan or blue mixtures, trimmed with small buttons, strap seams, all silk lined coat, \$20.00 each.

Single breasted coats of covert cloth, of chevots, etc., fine silk lined coats, some with miniature buttons, wide full skirts, \$15.00 to \$25.00 each.

A good Serge Suit in navy or black, wide waist or small twill, reefer cut or blazer, \$10.00 each.

In ordering Suits it is only necessary to give bust measure size of waist and length of skirt in front. An accurate fit is thus easily obtained.

Misses' Suits, all sorts, good styles, \$8.50 to \$20.00 each.

SEPARATE SKIRTS. How they go! And why shouldn't they? How they do simplify the question of dress for busy women.



Figure Bril-lant Skirts, latest cut, lined all through and velvet bound, five and a half yards wide at bottom.

Beautiful, glossy silk finish material, in assorted patterns, \$5.00 each.

Extra fine figured Brilliant Skirt, lined all through with rustle cambric lining, five and a half yards wide, a beautiful Skirt, \$7.50 each.

Plain Mohair Skirts were never half so good. We have one of particularly remarkable value, all lined with rustle lining, made wide and full, \$5.00 each.

Serge Skirts, Silk Skirts, Cheviot Skirts, Colored Cloth Skirts, from \$25.00 each down to a Cheviot Serge in navy and black, 126 inches wide, at 75c each.

COTTON SHIRT WAISTS. They were never so stylish, never so well made, and never in such a varied assortment. Think of a line filling in all the prices from 25c to \$12.50 each.

Percal and lawn Waists with detached white collars, latest patterns, made up with the new bishop sleeves, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 75c each.

Waist of checked percale, new cut collar, full front, yoke back, big Bishop sleeves, 75c each.

Plaid Madras Waists, with big sleeves, and those new 10 inch laundried cuffs, good line patterns, \$1.25 each.

Percal and Chambray Waists, with large full sleeves, cut just as well as the high priced waists, fully 25 patterns to select from, the very best garment we have ever seen for 50c each.

Beautiful assortment of Persian and Dresden designs, with detached or attached collars, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

A good time to order Waists—now—while the lines are unbroken. You write our mail order department, give your bust measure, price you wish to pay, say whether you wish detached or attached collars, whether you would prefer white collars or collars to match, and what colors you prefer. You will be pleased with the selection and pleased with the goods. Combine with your neighbors. We will prepay express charges on \$10.00 worth of Waists to any express office in the Southern States.

INDIA DIMITIES. Best grades imported India Dimities, complete line of very choice patterns; light, medium and dark grounds, 23c yard.

GIRLS' REEFER COATS. In all sorts and sizes, more styles, better styles, and lower prices. Navy blue girls' reefers, sizes 4 to 12 years, with brass buttons, properly made, plain, at \$1.00 each, trimmed with braid, \$1.25 each.

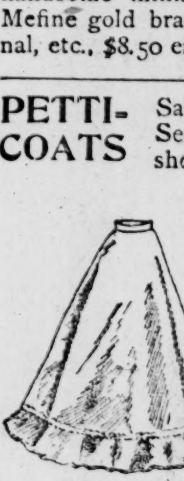


Red or navy braid trimmed Reefer, ages 4 to 12 years, \$1.50 each.

Navy or cardinal Reefer, with trimmings of one or the other shade—a lovely garment, sizes 4 to 12, \$3.50 each.

Very swell Reefer, trimmed with handsome miniature buttons and Meline gold braid, new blue, cardinal, etc., \$8.50 each.

PETTI-COATS. Sale of Underskirts. See them on special show rack in Underwear section.



Silk Taffeta Skirts in assorted colors, with single and double ruffle, fine Mohair Skirts with deep umbrella ruffle, choice at \$5 each.

Fine Mohair Skirt, with wide full ruffles of taffeta silk made wide and full, \$3.00 each.

Outside of the usual strong line of styles a D. T. & D. stock should show, we ask special attention to—

A lot of remnants—a big lot—Swiss and Hamburg Embroideries, widths up to 10 inches, values up to 20c; special counter, 10c each.

Point de Venise and Madeira Butter laces, big special counter, yards and yards, kinds worth to 50c, width to 10 inches, 15c yard.

CHILDREN'S GARMENTS. We sell them ready for use. The proper sorts, properly made and properly priced. See how simply your child's outfit can be gotten together here.

Infants' short white dresses, made of fine English Nainsook, braid stitched and double rows of open work and fine tucking to form yokes, 98c each.

New lot long and short coats, in the best Spring materials, China Silk, Cashmere, etc. Special short Cloak of white Jap silk, braid stitched collar, \$5.00 each.

Children's Cotton Drawers, well made of good cotton, sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4, 15c per pair; 5, 6 and 7, 25c pair.

H. & W. Waists made of strong Jeans, specially good for boys, 25c pair.

Double Ve Waists, the best made, boys and children of all ages, 50c each.

Infants' White Lawn Caps, lace trimming and corded, 15c each.

Infants' Lawn Caps of lawn, lace trimming, corded and full pompadour, 25c each.

Full assortment of fine Caps and Bonnets in all sizes.

COMMENCEMENT DRESSES. Of White Organdie. We are prepared to furnish schools or classes what they wish in any quantity. Special wholesale prices in quantities, 35c to \$1 yard; 67 inches wide.

Special attention is asked to what we consider a wonderful quality at 45c yard.

HOSIERY. 200 doz Lisle Thread Hose for ladies, gents, misses and infants, 25c a pair, warranted fast and stainless.

150 dozen ladies' Hose at 12 1/2c a pair, full regular, 40 gauge, guaranteed not to crack, light weight.

100 dozen Shawknit Half Hose, 15c a pair, gray and snow black, warranted fast.

125 dozen Half Hose at 12 1/2c a pair, 45 gauge, full regular made Jaeger, color tan, unbleached and fast black.

SHEETS and CASES. You can't save even a penny by making them yourself; figure it out. Sheets, 81x90, torn from the bolt and nicely hemmed, of sheeting exactly same count as Pepperel, \$1.15 pair.

Cases 45x36 in. size, made of same grades cloth as sheets, 25c pair.

DOUGLAS, THOMAS & DAVIDSON

61 Whitehall
42 to 50 S. Broad

Importers, Jobbers and Retailers.

COLORED DRESS STUFFS. In a dress goods room as light as if out of doors, you see what you buy exactly as it will look when you get it home. Novelty checked Suitings, soft and fine quality, just the right weight for now, 40 inches wide, 50c yard.

Mohair Organdine, in mixtures showing an onyx effect, 40 inches, 50c yard.

Scotch Cheviot mixtures in two toned diagonal mixtures, 40 inches wide, 50c yard.

Chameleon Fancies, new, charmingly pretty, and very sensible, 42 inches wide, 75c yard.

Dresden Plaids, those delightful broken plaids, showing some rare combinations of color, 42 inches wide, 75c yard.

Silk and Mohair novelties, showing a silver sheen, making a very pretty suiting, 42 inches, 75c yard.

Lubin's French Covert Suitings, nothing in the dress goods line any better, \$1.00 yard.

Clay Worsted mixtures, good all the time, a cloth for genteel looks, for long wear, 42 inches, \$1 yard.

54 inch Imported, best of all Tailor Suiting, finest wool material we have seen, \$3.50 yard.

BLACK GOODS. Such a thing as a failure to please, from this stock, is unheard of; a full and comprehensive assortment of proper materials.

46 inch Mohair Diagonal, 65c yd.

B. Priestley's S. W. Eudora, 42 inches wide, \$1.00 yard.

B. Priestley's S. W. Melrose, 40 inches wide, \$1.00 yard.

B. Priestley's 40 to 44 inch, bright Mohair figures, values to \$1.50 per yard, at 85c yard.

NEW SILKS. You may have seen our line last week; now it is different; coming, going, constantly changing, something new to show you each time you come.

Big sale of odd Silks, including stuffs wanted now; Taffetas, and all sorts of desirable weaves, worth to \$1.50 yard, on special counter at 75c yard.

Plaid and Checked two toned Taffetas, select line of patterns 60c yard.

Taffeta Broche Novelties, in light and dark striped effects, 75c yard.

Plain and Checked Taffetas, a very select line, 35c yard.

Warp Printed Persian Taffetas, new arrivals by Friday's express, \$1 yard.

Brocaded and Jacquard Taffetas, in monotone and two toned effects, rich, elegant styles, \$1 yard.

Warp printed, ribbon striped Taffetas, exclusive and highly attractive colorings, \$1.25 yard.

Special lot of high grade warp printed Taffetas; instead of \$1.75, \$1.35 yard.

Plaid Taffetas, dark, rich colorings, good quality, 75c yard.

Royal Satin Duchess, the grade you used to get at \$1 yard, twenty inches wide, now 60c yard.

Soft finish, high grade black Peau de Soie Silk, the grade sold a year ago at \$1.50 yard, Douglas, Thomas & Davidson price \$1 yard.

STAMPED LINENS. Just arrived new lot Moline Linen Splashes, stamped in new designs, 10c each.

Stamped Linen Scarfs, size 18x50, fringed across the end or all around, 25c each.

12 in. plate Doilies, stamped in latest designs on art linen, 10c each.

OUR NOTION STORE. Try here for any of the small things you have been unable to get at the other stores; note the prices also:

Hair curlers, all sizes, 5c each.

Ivory handle Hair Curlers, 10c each.

Folding handle Hair Curlers, 10c each.

Hair Pincers, 24c each.

Household Ammonia, 5c bottle.

WHITE GOODS. D. T. & D. never owned a stock comparable to this one of 1896. We believe such a stock was never in Atlanta.

Slightly damaged remnants of India Linens, 12 1/2 and 15c grades, 7 1/2c yard.

34 inch wide India Linen, imported, sheer fine quality, 20c everywhere, 15c yard.

Soft finish check Nainsook; you have bought lots of them of us at 20c yard, same grade. These are 12 1/2c yard.

White welt Pique, showing distinct cord, same grade formerly sold at 20c; 12 1/2c yard.

Imperial Long Cloth; we have never had a more popular selling article; specially good for underwear, infants' clothes, etc., 12 yard bolts, \$1.20 bolt.

English soft finish Nainsook, 40 inches wide, almost equal to a 25c Jones Nainsook, 12 yard pieces, \$1.75 piece.

WASH DRESS GOODS. Parkhill Zephyr Ginghams, 12 1/2c and 15c grades; those fine soft qualities the women love so well to get. Special sale of 120 pieces at 5c yard.

Remnants—Mill Remnants of Lawns, Batistes and Pongees, 1896 styles, dark and light colors, most of them slightly damaged—sold as damaged, just as they are. If perfect they would be worth 15c yard. These are 5c yard.

UNION SUITS. Genuine Lisle, silk finished Union Suits, low neck, no sleeves, knee lengths, convenient sensible garments, 50c each.

Ladies' lisle Pants, knee lengths, 50c and 25c pair.

HERE IS A NEW CORSET. Made of imported coutil lace trimmed on the latest French gored pattern, full hips and bust. Strongly made and equal to imported corsets, at \$2.50 and \$3.00 in every sense; \$1.75 each.

Summer Corsets have just been opened. All the good makes, best makes; kinds at 50c to \$2.50 each.

LADIES' GOWNS. First and foremost in the wash goods world this season, stylish, pretty and sensible, linen grounds with stripes in assorted colors, 40 and 50c yard.

Embroideries to match these Linen Batistes in full assortment.

SILK WAISTS. Here are two prices which should close these two lines in a very short time, so if interested don't delay your coming.

Waist made of Japanese wash Silks, in light colored stripes, lined with white lawn and usually sold at double the price we name, \$1.98 each.

Persian Silk Waist, made with very full bishop sleeves, lined and boned, bow at waist, in back and at neck; instead of \$5, \$3.90 each.

HOUSE WRAPPERS. We are confident such a line was never shown in this city. A line for utility, not show. \$5 the highest in price, and down to 75c each.

Our wonderful Batiste Wrappers, made of a material with a border in imitation of the new open work embroidery, in new blue, cardinal, brown, black and white, etc., new full bishop sleeves, new full skirt, \$1.75 each.

Outing Cloth or Print Wrappers in dark grounds, indigo grounds or light shades, full ruffled shoulders, wattle back and belt, made wide and full and with new style sleeves \$1 each.

High grade indigo Percal Wrappers, made with a yoke back and front, outlined with a bias band and pipings of white, new full shirt waist sleeve, with band cuffs, \$1.50 each.

Persian Percal Wrappers, black red and new blue grounds, in handsome Persian design, embroidery trimming across yoke, back and front, extra full bishop sleeves, \$2 each.

Black ground Sateen Wrappers with stripes in pink, blue and lavender, elaborate trimming of ribbon to match, and butter colored Valenciennes lace, an extremely pretty garment, \$5 each.

LADIES' VESTS. Lisle Vests, Richelieu rib, taped neck and arms, 10c each.

Silk Vests, cream, pink and blue, silk taped neck and arms, 50c each.

High neck and long sleeve all silk Vests, silk faced, \$1.50 each.

High neck and long sleeve Lisle Vests, 50 and 25c each.

CHILDREN'S VESTS. High neck and long sleeves, Lisle, in ecru or white, 25c each.

TINSEL CREPE. Japanese Tinsel Crepe in new and dainty designs and colors, 15c yard.

CHINA STORES. Are well enough in a way. Lots of people, however, who keep their eyes open, are learning to depend on their own judgment, instead of somebody's name, and are profiting thereby.

K. T. & K. White Granite, 100-piece Dinner Set, Rutland pattern, with ovate cups and saucers. Set complete \$7.

100 piece Dinner Set, Melloria ware, good stippled edges, olive green decorations, set complete \$12.

Wilkinson's English Porcelain 100 piece Dinner Set, gold traced edges, with gold wave and very delicate green decorations, instead of \$18 at \$14 set.

Vienna China, Leonard's famous Vienna Chins, beyond question the best of all high class china for general use.

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Vienna China, Leonard's famous Vienna Chins, beyond question the best of all high class china for general use.

Dinner Set of 100 pieces, gold traced handles, spring patterns, Dresden decoration. Imported at a \$35 set; D. T. & D. special \$22 set.

Tumblers, plain glass, 20 gross only to be sold, 1c each.

CARPETS. Cash and credit. Showing new styles new colorings, new patterns in Velvets, Axminsters, Brussels, Moquettes, Extra Supers and Ingrains. Ready for the spring house furnishers and home improvers. Second best quality Tapestry Brussels 45c yd.

All wool yard wide Ingrains, 39c

Mixed wool and cotton Ingrains, 25c and 20c yard.

MATTING. ASSORTMENT SUPERB. Never has such a great line been shown here—about 80 different sorts and patterns. Samples sent to non-residents on application.

40 yard rolls fancy China Matting, \$4 1/2.

40 yard rolls Inlaid Jap Matting, \$6.

40 yard Inlaid reversible and fancy Linen Warps, at \$8.

ART SQUARES. Heavy hand woven Japanese Rugs, rich oriental colors, new patterns, 9x12 ft \$8; 6x9 ft, \$4

Reversible Ingrain Art Squares, 9x9 ft, \$3 1/2; 9x10 1/2 ft, \$4.40; 9x12 ft, \$4.90.

CURTAINS. D. T. & D.'s Drapery Room is the best lighted, best arranged for the careful purchase by ladies. We are making a really extraordinary showing, because we've bought at 33 per cent off price the balance of a manufacturer's output. You can get the choice by coming this week.

At \$1 1/2 very choice assortment of Scotch Net, Fish Net and Guipure effects, full widths, full lengths, worth \$2 1/2.

16 pieces new Tapestry Draperies, 50 inches wide, 16 colors, pretty, new effects. Down to 75c and 50c yd.

Chenille Portieres. Our \$3 1/2 grades now \$2.50 pair.

Full sizes and good weights.

RUGS. When you think of Rugs, you naturally think of D. T. & D. Our 30x60 inch Smyrna Rugs, instead of \$3.00, \$1.95.

27x54 inch reversible fringed Chenille Rugs, instead of \$1.75, 98c.

18x36 inch Smyrna Mats, instead of \$1.00, 65c.

MANTEL Lambrequins. Made of Japanese Tinsel Crepe, fringed around three sides, 2 1/2 yards long, 27 inches deep, 50c each.

DELFT TABLE COVERS. An extremely popular style, size 36 in. square, tinted in cream and white art canvas, 25c each.

SILK-LINES. Art patterns; art colors—not the kind you see in "dresses" any shades you please, 12 1/2c yd.

TOILET ARTICLES. Mennen's Talcum Powder, 17c box.

Eastman's Sachet Powders, all odors, 9c.

Violet Cold Cream, 9c.

French Extracts, all odors, cut glass bottles, 24c.

Royal Lavender Salts, 9c.

Florida Water, good quality, large size, 9c.

Improved Bay Rum, 9c.

With Hazel, 9c.

Transparent Glycerin Soap, 5c.

Buttermilk Soap, 3 cakes 9c box.

Colgate's Turkish Bath Soap, 44c dozen.

D. T. & D. Bargain Soap, large, 5c cake.

Keely Company Keely Company Keely Company

WE WERE REPRESENTED AT

Last Tuesday's New York Trade Sales.

Messrs. Townsend, Montant & Co., New York City, sold on last Tuesday \$250,000 worth of Spring Goods at forced sales. Our representative was on the spot and picked up twenty-eight cases of seasonable Dry Goods. He bought them cheap. We will have them ready for inspection at 8 a. m. Monday. This lucky purchase includes Woolen and Silk-and-Wool Spring Dress Stuffs, Ginghams, Zephyrs, Percales, China Silks of the latest printing, Persian and Warp Print Silks, and Dresden Effects in novelty Wash Goods. Arriving too late on Saturday to classify, we can only give a few hints here of the bargains we have in store for you. For example:

One Hundred and Eighty Pieces Novelty Zephyr Ginghams

Absolutely the newest designs and of the best makes. They are of the kind we have sold freely at 10c this season, and of the kind for which you will pay 10 cents after this lot is gone. They come to us so that we can offer them Monday at **FIVE CENTS A YARD.**

190 PIECES BEST INDIGO PRINTS, 3 3-4c YARD; 160 PIECES FINE NAINSOOK CHECKS AND PLAIDS, 5c YARD; 68 PIECES BEST YARD-WIDE PERCALES, 7 1-2c YARD

These are but a mere suggestion of the under-price Dry Goods secured by us at the recent Great New York City Trade sale.

Wait Until You See the Silk and Dress Goods Offerings.

KEELY Dress Goods.

Now, we have the largest collection of Dress Stuffs under any Atlanta roof. Absolute leaders in the Dress Goods market. We can show you quantity—quality—assortment. Added to our already unrivaled assortment, we have opened TEN CASES OF NEW THINGS from the trade sales. Here they are:

48 pieces Fancy Weaves in Raised Wool Figures, in Pin Checks, in Silk Check Styles and Fancy Wool Mixtures..... **15c**
Nobody'll match 'em for a quarter.

HERE'S ANOTHER LOT—

62 pieces Woolen Dress Goods, including raw Silk and Wool Chameleon effects, Persian weaves, Wool and Silk Mixtures..... **29c**
Forty cents a yard is their value.

HERE'S THE BARGAIN—

68 pieces Wool and Mohair and Wool Mixtures, Mohair Chameleons, Mohair Jacquards..... **39c**
Fifty cents would be cheap.

LOT FOUR INCLUDES—

36 pieces all-Mohair Checks, English Plaids, French Skirting Mixtures, German Tailor Suitings..... **49c**
Otherwise they'd be worth 65c, 75c, 85c.

SPECIAL SHEPHERD PLAIDS—

20 pieces assorted black and white and navy and white popular Shepherd Plaids at the following prices:
40 inches wide..... **59c**
48 inches wide..... **75c**
50 inches wide..... **98c**

We will include our own Imported Suits in this great sale..... **Prices Halved**

Black Dress Goods.

Our Black Dress Stuffs are shown under the strongest flood of light in the city. The selling space has been enlarged; the number of sales people increased. You can inspect with ease, examine at your leisure and buy with perfect safety.

MONDAY'S SPECIAL OFFERINGS—

18 pieces fancy-weave Black Goods, in silk figures and in Brocade effects. They go Monday at..... **25c**
You'll pay 50c for similar goods elsewhere.

ANOTHER GREAT SPECIAL—

32 pieces assorted Fancy Black Goods in Brocades, Wool Armures, Mohair Jacquards and French and Storm Serges..... **49c**
Fifty-five to sixty-five is their worth.

HERE'S A COLLECTION—

29 pieces assorted Sicilians, Gloria-finish Mohairs, Figured Brilliantines and Mohair Fancies..... **75c**
You can't match one of them under a dollar.

Four Hosiery Specials.

Lot 1—50 dozen Black and 50 dozen Tan, full-fashioned, Richelleu ribbed Ladies' Lisle Hose, per pair..... **25c**
The actual value thirty-five cents.

Lot 2—58 dozen extra Hermsdorf Black, full regular Ladies' Hose, the usual 25c kind..... **16 2/3c**
Six pairs for one dollar.

Lot 3—68 dozen assorted Boys' and Misses' Hose, black and tan, 6 different styles, broken sizes of each style..... **15c**
Seven pairs for one dollar.

MEN'S SOX—28 dozen Men's bright black Silk-plated finish, fast colors, spliced heel..... **21c**
Five pairs for one dollar.

R. T. CORBETT

Rugs.

Carpets.

Portieres.

Awnings.

Lace Curtains.

Japanese Mattings.

Mr. Corbett,

The Carpet man down stairs, says that he is in the push with our great bargain sales. He will offer

MONDAY

28 pieces Tapestry Carpets the usual 60c variety, per yard..... **52c**

65 rolls Private Pattern Japanese Mattings, just in, per roll..... **\$3.99**

100 Reversible Rugs, figured ends, 3x6. Price each..... **98c**

61 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains 2 1/2 yards long, cream or white, worth \$1.25 easy, to go Monday at..... **98c**

36 pairs Tape Border Lace Curtains, white or cream, full 3 1/2 yards long, worth \$2 every where..... **\$1.48**

PRETTY NEW STYLES PORTIERES JUST RECEIVED.

32 Pieces Fancy Art Denims, the latest Effects in Oriental and Persian designs.

Take Orders for Awnings.

CORBETT'S
DOING THE AWNING BUSINESS
FOR THIS SEASON.

50 Patterns in Awning Stripes—new and catchy designs.

TELEPHONE 422 FOR ESTIMATES

DOWN STAIRS

Keely's Silks.

Tomorrow's offerings in Novelty Silks will eclipse all our former efforts. In addition to the exclusive lines which gained for us such popularity this season, we will show on Monday

MANY NEW SILKS—

18 pieces assorted 24-inch Japanese Silks, in Persian Printings on light grounds, to go Monday at..... **59c**

23 pieces 27-inch Best China Silks, French Persian Warp Printing; a starter for Monday at..... **75c**

18 pieces Black Gros Grain, with Jacquard figures and large Brocade effects, sold for skirts..... **69c**
We've seen them from otherwheres at 85c.

19 pieces handsome assorted Gros Grain, with large Satin Damasse figures..... **\$1.25**
No other such collection of real worthies can be found.

23 pieces Persian designs heavy Taffetas on white grounds; beautiful does not express it..... **\$1.25**
The people all say this is the handsomest line of Silks.

16 pieces Printed Warp Taffeta with raised figures brocaded; this is a beauty itself..... **\$1.49**
This is the choice in this department for fancy waists.

SPECIAL—8 pieces newest French Persian, with raised brocade cords—the latest novelty..... **\$1.98**
Two and a half is what they retail for in New York City.

Keely's Wash Goods.

The synonym for that's crisp, dainty and novel in Printed Cottons.

100 pieces new Linen Grounds, with Persian and Printed Overcolorings, will move Monday at..... **12 1/2c**

89 pieces Imperial Swiss Lawns, full 40 inches wide, fast colors, Dimity effects, select shirt waist styles..... **15c**

36 PIECES NEW ARRIVAL—Chantilly Swiss Gauze, with woven lace stripes, Persian overprintings, worth 25c around town..... **19c**

TO OPEN MONDAY—20 pieces assorted French Ginghams, in novel tones, with neat check grounds, overlaid with large Satin Plaids..... **45c**

SEPARATE SKIRTS—Twenty figured Mohair Skirts, Russetine lined, velvet-bound, full width..... **\$3.48**

Twenty-four plain and figured Mohair Skirts, six yards wide, lined and bound..... **\$4.98**

Twenty-five Brilliantine Skirts, lined throughout, velvet bound, pretty figures, full width..... **\$7.50**

N. B.—We have made arrangements to take orders for Separate Skirts—materials to your own taste. Style and fit guaranteed. 24 to 36 hours delivery.

Special Sale of Ribbons

MONDAY—100 pieces Dresden Ribbons, striped effects for dress trimmings..... **25c**

MONDAY—56 pieces new Printed Warps, in novel designs, for boys..... **39c**

MONDAY—32 pieces of handsome Persian Ribbons and Monitones..... **49c**

SPECIAL MONDAY LACES—New Chiffon and Honiton All-overs, new Black Brussels A.J.-overs, with Cream Honiton; new Linen All-overs; Silk Warps, with Persian Embroidery for dress fronts.

KEELY



ZEIGLER BROS.' OXFORDS

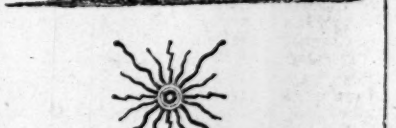
We have prepared for this season's trade a magnificent assortment of every description of Lace Oxfords which outlive in every essential anything ever made. We are proud to place them before the trade, being confident they will please all Ladies desiring a low Shoe.

Razor Toes..... **ALL \$2.00.**
Needle Toes.....
Opera Toes.....
C. S. Toes.....



They all follow, but never have equalled for Worth, Beauty and Style. Keely Co.'s Leader in Cloth Top Button Shoes for Ladies and Misses.

They are made of choice dongola kid, strongly made in every part, new style lasts, 2 to 8, D., E., EE.



Spring Heel Shoes

Our spring and summer Shoes have been made over newly fashioned lasts, and are indeed Gems.

We have them for Ladies, Misses, Children and Boys' every day wear.

Keely

THE FREEMAN JEWELRY CO.

Will show the handsomest line of Sterling Silver Goods ever brought to Atlanta for the next ten days. The line consists of Candelabra, Bon Bon Dishes, Berry Bowls, Berry Sets, and in fact anything you want in Sterling Silver for a Wedding or Birthday Present. Also new line Leather Novelties just received.

As to prices! We will undersell anybody. To see is to buy. We mean business, and if you want good goods for little money, come to see us.

Freeman

Jewelry

Company.

25 Whitehall St.



KEELY CO.'S LEADER

Is what we named them and Eye never saw more value for the money. They will prove a Leader in any stock, and need only to be tried once to become a universal favorite, as they always delight every customer.

Piccadilly Toes, Patent Tips..... **ALL \$2.00.**
Needle Toes.....
London Toes.....
Common Sense Toes.....



Our Ladies' light weight Button Shoes are gems; hand turned, soft and flexible, extreme needle toes, medium opera toes, broad, common sense, cloth tops, kid tops, high and low heels.



SPRING HEEL... OXFORDS AND SLIPPERS...

Spring heel Oxfords, patent tips.
Spring heel Sandals, patent tips.
Spring heel Tan Oxfords.
Spring heel Tan Slippers.

Prices to Suit Any Purse.

Keely

MONDAY IS BARGAIN DAY.

IT IS FAST BECOMING A BLOOD RED CONTINENT.

NOW ALL EYES ARE ON THE SOUDAN

The Critical Condition of Affairs on the Upper Nile.

MENELEK AND THE MAHDI

Will They Combine and Drive on the Europeans?

AND EVEN CAIRO MAY BE IN DANGER

The British Advance on Dongola and What It Means—How Italy Became Interested in Africa.

It now looks as if Africa is fast earning the name of being the blood red continent, instead of the dark continent.

The Sudan always furnishes a fruitful theme for discussion and plays a great part in making history. The map on this page shows the course of the advance of the British troops toward Dongola and gives the various points of interest mentioned in the cable dispatches.

The English are not likely to have very much trouble in the early part of their march, unless it be from the treacherous Nile, about which you cannot tell anything. They have taken railway transportation to Gizeh and there embarked on steamers and barges for Assuan. This is said to be the most attractive place on the

Egypt and as the friend and ally of Italy, the British movement being to recover from the mahdi the provinces which had been held for some years as tributary Egypt.

These provinces were known as the Egyptian Sudan and they were finally closed to the outside world with the massacre of the Egyptian army, led by the English general, Sir Charles Gordon, in 1898, followed by the events which led to the death of General Gordon at Khartoum, and the defeat of General Wolseley's column, which in 1898 undertook to relieve Gordon.

An interesting sketch of the situation in the last Review of Reviews shows that the bone of contention, so far as Abyssinia is concerned, is the strip of coast land abutting that country and furnishing the only outlet to the sea, which is known as Erythraea. Abyssinia proper is an immense table land surrounded by mountains, and is on an average 14,000 feet above the sea. It is very easy of defense toward Erythraea, which has been claimed by the Abyssinians as an essential part of their territory and was for a considerable time claimed by Egypt. The policy of Great Britain dictates that Egypt should give up the great south-western Sudanese regions and it was decided to give up their claim to the Erythraean coast.

Italy has been striving to be recognized as one of the great European powers, which had been attained by her admission to the double, or triple alliance. Colonial expansion was the order of the day, and as everybody else was reaching out for a slice of Africa, Italy decided to try her hand at the game. This just suited England's purpose, as the British government was quite willing to give away what it did not possess, and Italy took possession of the Red Sea.

From that time the Italian policy of African aggression grew and Italy came to believe herself as the rightful owner of Abyssinia. Of course this led to conflicts. The Abyssinians had, after the death of King John, seemed to fall apart into constituent provinces and subdivisions under the rule of many independent chiefs.

Parliament held that the Sudan expedition of the Anglo-Egyptian troops has no other real motive except the making of an excuse for the indefinite postponement of England's withdrawal from the occupation of Egypt. The tone of the French press,



A MATABELE WARRIOR.

fully sustained by the sentiments of Prime Minister Bismarck and his foreign minister, Bismarck, is menacing in the extreme. If for a few days the Transvaal incident seemed to threaten a war between England and Germany, the situation in Abyssinia and the eastern Sudan has created a far more serious menace to the peace of Europe, inasmuch as every one of the great powers have been affected, either directly or indirectly.

A ROYAL BEAUTY OF THE SOUTH SEAS

The prettiest woman and the pluckiest queen of the tropics is Mamea, queen of the island of Huahine, who is defying the French in their effort to have her dethroned.

Black though she is, Queen Mamea has long been regarded as the most beautiful woman of her race, and to that attribute she adds an iron will and a pluck which are rare. She is something of a general, too.

France, always jealous of her South Sea possessions, has been for some time trying to annex Huahine and Bolabola, both of which islands lie in a northwesterly direction from Tahiti and have been long coveted by the Germans. Under the protectorate has been established on Bolabola, but to French aggression brave Mamea has been fiercely opposed. Recently the French authorities at Tahiti sent word to Mamea that it was their purpose to take the island under the protection of the French. The queen had received similar messages before and her only reply was a raid on the French missionaries near Uturoa and the slaughter of several traders. The French, sheltered Huahine and landed troops at the queen's palace, but the wily lady led her forces by a rapid march into the mountain fastnesses of the interior, and at the head of 500 natives held the foreign soldiers back, losing but a few followers in administering to the French soldiers a sound thrashing.

The defiance of Mamea is not altogether a matter of recent record. Seven years ago the governor of Tahiti dispatched a gunboat to the islands, landed troops on the beach and tried to starve Mamea into submission. The queen fled to the mountains, whose caves and retreats she had stocked so well with provisions, that after ten months of siege the French retired. Mamea then returned to the island and remained there until a few weeks ago when a French gunboat began to shell her position. Then she retired to the mountains.

Queen Mamea makes her headquarters at Uturoa, on the east side of the island, within easy marching distance of a range of mountains, the highest peak of which is 2,339 feet above sea level. Swamps abound in the lowlands, and their dangerous surfaces are crossed by narrow paths, hidden by a dense undergrowth, known only to the natives. The mountains are natural strongholds. They are steep and rugged, cut up by canyons and deep ravines. Small streams are frequent. Cascades of great beauty can be seen on every hand.

At the height of about 1,500 feet the mountains are almost inaccessible, but the

queen's fighters clamber up their steep sides like goats, and once the top of the ridge is gained they are in a position to defy any army of civilized soldiers.

In the very heart of the mountains the queen has caused to be erected a large storehouse, in which is kept a supply of provisions. Smaller storehouses are located in secret places, and food enough is kept in all the stations to feed a large body of people for several weeks. Stone forts of a crude but formidable character have been built at the entrance to all the mountain passes.

Mamea's subjects are the most warlike of any tribe in the South seas. Her people seem to be devoid of the finer feelings often displayed in the natives of the Gilbert and Marshall groups. The men and women alike are exceedingly quarrelsome, and when not at war with the French are fighting among themselves. Thus the forces of Mamea have been reduced to about 500 fighting men and 300 fighting women.

The Amazon of Huahine is not so cruel nor so heartless as her African sister, but she is capable of enduring great suffering, and in battle shows savage cruelty. She is weaker physically than the Dahomeyan warriors, but her power of endurance is as great. Huahine's Amazon can live days on a starvation allowance of food, and perform long journeys over the Huahine heights without thought of rest.

Queen Mamea has not lived an altogether unromantic life. A herder named Maello attracted the fancy of the woman, and she offered to make him chief among her tribesmen if he would marry her. The man was wedded to a half-caste girl of Tahiti, and left poor Mamea in the lurch. From that time she was the bitter enemy of the white man and while her hand is said to have been sought more than once by European adventurers, who coveted



QUEEN MAMEA, THE BEAUTIFUL RULER OF THE SOUTH SEA ISLE OF HUAHINE.

her riches in the way of jewel ornaments and were attracted by her remarkably sunny face, she remains unmarried.

SOME FOREIGNERS AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The son of a cook is now premier of Austria. His name is Casimir Felix Badi, and thus far in life he has been in the sunshine of fortune's smile. His luck began two years before he was born, when his father, who had been a good cook, was created a count. The title was at the time an empty honor, for the distinguished chief had so little money that he could

not live with the necessary dignity. For a time it looked as though his two sons would be compelled to toil for a living, but luck again came to their rescue. Their mother's brother, Count Mich, had married the famous German actress, Anna Weiser,



MR. FREDERIC COURTENEY SELOUS, Leader of the Charter Company's Forces in Matabeland.

and this childless lady became so attached to the two Badi boys that she bequeathed to them her entire fortune. Thus relieved of the necessity of earning a competence by their own efforts, Count Badi procured an excellent education, was

WIDE-AWAKE SPECIALISTS IN SHOES

The only thing this Shoe stock needs is to have the truth told about it. The fact of tremendous purchases direct from well-known makers makes great selling possible. The touch stone of success is to know exactly what you want and make prices that are below the market.

SEALSKIN, CRAVEN, CHESTER AND RUSSIA CALF, VICI KID IN BLACK and COLORS are the materials this season. ALL THE LATEST STYLISH SHADES and SMART SHAPES TO SELECT FROM.

Our salesmen are instructed to tell customers just what Shoes are and how made. If American Calfs, they don't say it's French, if machine sewed, they don't say it's hand work. After a few purchases you'll grow accustomed to it.

Bruck Bros. & Co.

Footcoverers to All Mankind, 27 Whitehall St.



Jacobs' Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.

The sweetest, best, and of absolute purity. We import this Oil direct. It is the best prepared Oil, the most easily assimilated, and one of the very few oils which can be continuously administered without causing external disturbances.

Put up in full one-half and pint bottles 25c.

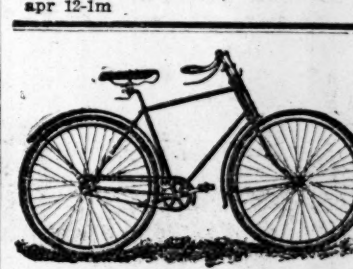
Jacobs' Pharmacy, Everything Retail at Wholesale Prices.

CORNER—Peachtree and Decatur.

Traynham & Ray's GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE!

We have decided to close out our stock of sash, doors and blinds, mantels, grates, tiles, lumber, shingles, laths, moldings and all kinds of mill work, builders' hardware, tools, etc. Full and complete stock on hand. All who intend to build should get our prices. Everything must be sold within a short time.

Office, salesroom and factory, 30 Decatur street; mills and yards corner Glen street and Southern railroad.



If you are going to buy a Bicycle, better get one whose DURABILITY, EASE OF RUNNING and REPUTATION are beyond question. There are now a large number of people buying

Victor Bicycles.

They know they are the best investment.

H. J. PIGOTT CYCLE CO., AGTS., 73-75 N. PRYOR ST.

ALUMINUM!

Special sale of aluminum goods in every line, commencing

Monday, April 13th, at 10 a. m.,

at the great establishment of **J. F. BASSETT**

IN THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Six No. 8 Tea Kettles "cast" \$2.50 each
Six No. 9 Tea Kettles "cast" \$2.75 each
Six 8-quart Preserving Kettles "cast" \$2.50 each
Twelve Bread Pans 9 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches 50 cents each
Six Double Boilers \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50 each
Every one of these cooking utensils are the finest ever produced and highly polished.

50 sets Belt Buckles 50 cents each
50 sets Belt Buckles 50 cents each
These patterns have been sold for 75 cents to \$1.00 each. They are all new designs and are actually two and a half times as strong as sterling silver and will never tarnish.

25 Thermometers, fancy and painted, 25c each; regular price 50c to 75c.
12 Hair Brushes, finest bristles, all aluminum frame. Initials engraved free of charge for 50c each, regular price \$2.50 to \$3.
50 Lady's Dressing Combs, all aluminum or aluminum backs for 50c each.
Don't fail to be on hand at 9 o'clock promptly, for these bargains have never been offered before.
N. B.—One (finest made) English Thimble GIVEN AWAY with each purchase on Monday.

SACRED CONCERT TONIGHT.

Director Browne's Orchestra Will Begin a Series of Musical Treats.

There will be a grand sacred concert by the new Kimball house orchestra in the assembly room of that hostelry this evening at 8:30 o'clock. The concert will be the first of a series to be rendered by the splendid orchestra led by Director E. Director Browne and his orchestra reached the city a day or two ago. They will remain for a season at the Kimball house, and will be given every evening for the residents and visitors of the city.



MAP SHOWING THE ROUTE OF THE BRITISH IN THEIR MARCH TOWARD DONGOLA

Nile and is much visited by travelers. A railway has been constructed for strategic purposes from Assuan to Shellah, a small village above the cataract facing the island of Philae.

From a military point of view the only point of importance between Assuan and Wady Halfa is Korosko. It was here that General Gordon commenced his long and tedious land journey toward Khartoum. Wady Halfa is some distance away. It is not of much importance itself, but it is a convenient frontier station and has been used as such by the British.

This place seems under British occupancy to have become quite a pleasant oasis in the desert. The sterility of the surroundings, however, has not protected this region from invasions on the part of the dervishes. On more than one occasion they have swooped down and plundered villages lying a few miles below Halfa and the intricate defiles of the desert have aided them in eluding capture.

The objective point is Khartoum, as it has been in all the operations here in the east. The British expedition means a great deal more than might appear on the surface, indeed, the students of the situation declare that not only in British occupancy of the Nile section threatened, but that Cairo itself is threatened and is in danger of falling into the hands of the Africans.

The connection between the movement in Abyssinia and the British movement in the Nile country makes an interesting study. The Abyssinians represent the oldest, the fiercest, and the most effective organized element in the vast population of the dark continent. It is said that under command of King Menelik there are not less than one hundred thousand men, and the army itself is skilled in the art of warfare.

The mahdi and his dervishes, according to no less authority than the British under-secretary of affairs, will have a fighting force of no less than three hundred thousand men. Heretofore these two forces have not been working in co-operation. The mahdi and his forces represent the strongest revival of Moslem fanaticism among the Arabians, while the Abyssinians represent the people who, having espoused Judaism in the days of King Solomon, became Christians fifteen hundred years ago. Now before this time these two forces have been engaged in almost constant strife, but the danger is said to be imminent that they will unite into a scheme of military co-operation, making common cause against Italy's encroachments upon Abyssinia, and against England, whose attitude in this matter is that of a receiver general of

The desire to keep back Italy reunited the provinces and brought to the front King Menelik, who claims descent from the queen of Sheba and Solomon; and as king of Shoa he also became emperor of Abyssinia.

After a time a treaty was made with Menelik, the terms of which led to disagreements. The Italians of Abyssinia, while the Abyssinians say it was nothing of the sort, and that they never gave up their independence. This led to the great military expedition organized last year by Italy which King Humbert seems to have believed would very promptly put down the refractory Abyssinians. They seemed to think that twenty-five or thirty thousand European troops would be a match for all the Abyssinians who could be brought into the field, which shows how little they knew about the country or its people. It is believed, too, that a secret understanding has been in existence all the time, romantically through an agreement between the Greek church and the Abyssinian church, by which Russia was taking a very lively interest in Abyssinian affairs, and one result of which was that the Abyssinian army had been very well drilled by Russian and French officers, and that Russian enterprise it was that supplied all these modern munitions of war.

The defeat of General Baratieri, with his 15,000 troops, at Adowa, was a great blow to the Italians and in all the stories of European attempts to subdue Africa no such single military disaster has ever overtaken the white soldiers.

England has come to the support of Italy in self-defense. Mr. Curzon announced the alliance in the house and explained it by pointing out that Abyssinian success would unquestionably increase the restlessness of the mahdi and the dervishes and that there was really danger of an Arab invasion which might extend to Cairo. It was this condition of affairs which induced the British government to send this expedition to Dongola.

As is usual, these African troubles have a direct and interesting bearing upon Europe. Not only is England looking Italy, but Austria and Germany seem inclined to stand to her also, desiring evidently that Italian prestige should not be destroyed. One effect of this has been to restore good relations between London and Berlin, which the Transvaal incident had so rudely disturbed. Meanwhile the Russian policy toward Italy has been to restore good relations between London and Berlin, which the Transvaal incident had so rudely disturbed. Meanwhile the Russian policy toward Italy has been to restore good relations between London and Berlin, which the Transvaal incident had so rudely disturbed.



IN HIS CARRIAGE OF STATE. Lobengula, 'Car' Look Pretty, But He is Giving the English Lots of Trouble at Matabeland.

IN THE NEW CITY OF THE GEORGIA PINES

Some Glimpses of Fitzgerald, the Soldier Colony City That Has Sprung Up in South Georgia—The People and the Place.

As we drove away from Fitzgerald, after a day of novel revelation, a painting fawned across the sandy road. It dashed wildly and distressfully into the forest of tall pines. The clatter of hammers echoing through the trees and the rattle of the hurrying wagons had driven the pretty thing to madness. The strange voices of men, the noise of civilization with the hoarse boom of the new monster that lately had been speeding and smoking across the deer's big world had sounded the doom of the terrified creature. Its peaceful quietude, that stretch of tall and pretty pines were over. Days the forests rang with noise. Nights queer lights gleamed through the trees.

It was here that the people came from their northern and western homes to build a new world. They invaded the dwelling place of solitude and frightened away the occasional deer. They nestled down in the very heart of the broad, flat, monotonous region that is peopled mostly by pines. It was level. Scarcely anything but pines grew here and they grew thick. Miles apart

like build of the hastily constructed houses could not escape the attention. Every style of house was represented, except the southern style and the very expensive style. From the little one-room shack, built of rough pine slabs with the bark still on, to the two-story stores and residences with little flourishes at style, there was an aim at appearance—neatness.

Cut straight through the town from east to west, dividing it into halves is Central avenue. It is an even 120 feet wide from side to side and although it is not three miles old it is well graded and in the center, twenty feet wide, a space is marked out for a little park. And so it is with Main street, which cuts through the city from north to south in the same way.

Along these streets are residences and stores and shacks and every shape and style of buildings. Here is a rough pine board house in which a family of eight or ten are living, and there is a two-story house which has leaped from the ground in the short space of three or four days. And here is a tent in which some new comers are temporarily residing and here

young for things to adjust themselves properly. Everything will come right by and by, or at least that is the philosophy and hope of the Fitzgerald colonist.

Within a stone's throw of the very center of Fitzgerald I found four families living in little tents. The tents had been erected on extensive use, but that they were making satisfactory temporary homes was evident from the contented appearance of the families inside. In the rear a little stove had been fitted up and the pipe had been run out at the top. Here it had been fastened with wires and was tolerably secure. In front of the tent were two narrow beds, some chairs and a chest or two. In one of the tents I saw the mother of the house hold and about four children. Papa, I suppose, was cutting lumber for a living, or perhaps he was a farmer. It is not improbable that the family will make its home in the tent all summer long. They said it was pleasant in the little cloth house.

"Cold," said one of them in astonishment. "Why, you folks don't have any cold weather down here. You'd ought to go up where we came from, where there's snow six or seven months in the year. Why, this is summer."

A little house of fair seeming I found to be the abode and business place of a Nebraska photographer. It was covered with one bright coat of paint on the outside and on the inside it was brightly painted. The planks of which it was built were wide enough apart to admit the sunlight between them. It was cut out into three little sections. In front was the show room, displaying the artist's work. In the rear was the work room, in which his three-legged camera stood. Out at the back was a tiny apartment in which a narrow bunk had been constructed. In the room were a board table, a little gasoline stove, a chair and a few cooking utensils. Here the photographer cooked, ate and slept.

"It's pleasant enough and handy," he said. "I work out there and run in here and cook a bit and sleep in here. I just tumble in for a rest. It's all ship shape and handy."

This photographer drove through the country from Nebraska to the general. He took pictures on the way. He reached Atlanta Christmas day enroute. He stopped on Marietta street and took some views. One of these, for which he was paid quite an extensive sale, was a picture of the poor children's dinner at Salvation Army headquarters on Marietta street. He says he is prospering in Fitzgerald and will stay there. "I have sold my horse and wagon," he said, "the ones that brought me through, and I'm here for a good spell."

It is a photographer's town, I think there are seven in the place. They busy themselves taking views and people. Although Fitzgerald is a busy town, people have time to stop work, dress up and have their pictures taken. In the photographer's show window I saw the likenesses of some of the Fitzgerald belles as well as the grizzled countenances of some of the old warriors who make up the city.

The railroad from Abbeville enters the town from the northeast and runs along the eastern rim. The track stands across the eastern end of Central avenue. The road has put up a new building, a depot near the avenue. It is a matter of comparative ease to run up buildings in Fitzgerald. Plenty of lumber is at hand and no grading is to be done. And I judge, from the lightning fashion in which the town has gone up, that workmen are plentiful.

The road is evidently enjoying a burst of prosperity. The street was lined with loaded freight cars last week. Much shipping is necessary to keep the new town going. The single item of nails alone figures up considerably on the bills of lading. I should say.

About the 1st of May Colonel Tift's new road from Tifton will be opened up with a grand flourish. The opening will be made the occasion of impressive ceremonies. Important citizens and state officials will be present. It is the present purpose of Colonel Tift and the Georgia Southern railroad people to invite the governor and the state-house officers to be present. The expenses of the occasion are to be borne jointly by the two lines. It will make the beginning of the war of competition between the two lines of road into Fitzgerald. It will be a sharp battle in the future.

Fitzgerald has no officials or government. This is because it is not incorporated. When the legislature meets it will be granted a charter and regular government established. At present the only officers in the place are the deputy sheriff and a newly constituted justice of the peace. Fitzgerald has been made a militia district very recently and the justice elected. If there happens to be any trouble in the city the citizens swear out warrants before the justice.

course, the power to control the civil rights of the people.

It is a peaceful community. The citizens in the main are quiet and law-abiding. In the first days of the colony, away back four months ago, there was a street which they called the Midway. It was rather tough, particularly so after the better element commenced to leave it for permanent homes. It was made up of little one-room shacks, thrown together as thick as they could be placed.

Notwithstanding the sale of liquor is forbidden, some parties opened up a blind tiger. A number of women were imported from Savannah and for a few nights they made Rome howl. The peace and good reputation of the city were threatened and an indignation meeting was held. It was decided that if the occupants of the place did not clear out the house would be set on fire. This determined course had the desired effect, the objectionable residents departing. I mention this incident merely to show the spirit of the people of the new city.

Disorder is one of the main characteristics of the new town, but I was told that there had been but few disturbances at Fitzgerald. Some small fights have occurred, but a serious tragedy it yet to be chronicled.

I was much interested in studying the faces of the people who make up the colony. In a large measure the general character of the population was represented by the long line of faces that smiled upon the governor's party from the two long files of veterans last Monday.

It was a rugged, grizzled army. They did not go to war as boys, for their faces bear the heavy lines of age. They are not so young as our veterans of the south, but they are a hardy, hearty lot. It was plain to see that they were men used to the stress and strain of war. There was not a line in a single face I saw that told of indulgence in the luxuries of life, but on the other

hand each kindly countenance told of stern duties met, toll, struggle, patience. There were no flourishes of dress, no attempt at style, no airs of the kind. They were all impressed in looking at these men that here are men who have not found life a path; they have struggled with difficulty all the way, and by the way, and training are prepared to meet and overcome many more. The only trouble is they are getting old. They are marked by the governor and the other day with somewhat battened tread. Some of them were as lithe and active as they were when they marched out to war thirty years ago. One of them died the other day—died in the new land to which he had come in his old age to make a home. They buried the old soldier in the cemetery and marked his grave near the town. He was the first to pass away.

Looking upon these men one cannot doubt that they are here with a serious purpose. They have come from rigid climates to make homes in the balmy south. They have wrestled with winter and crop failure and drought and they are sick of heart. They want a change. And I am glad to chronicle the fact that I found the soil to produce rich harvests and they have now and then a good crop. They are cheerful and contented among the colonists. They are cheerful and contented among the colonists. They are cheerful and contented among the colonists.

Remember, There is no limit as to quantity; no unusual conditions. 306 pairs Men's fine Cordovan Goodyear Welt Shoes, new cap toe, laced, \$3 value; this week \$1.98 a pair.

Clothing Specials. 723 pair men's fine Cassimere and Worsted Pants, balance of a well-known manufacturer's stock, well made, new spring styles. Values \$3 to \$5; this week \$1.98 a pair. 30 dozen men's extra well-made Cotton-ado Pants. The cloth would cost you more off the piece. This week \$2 a pair. 20 dozen Boys' Jeans and Cassimere Knit Pants, extra well made, \$3 to \$5; this week \$2 a pair. 150 men's fine all-wool black or navy Cheviot Suits. This week \$5 a suit. 200 men's 16-ounce Black Clay Worsted Suits, sack or cutaway. Stout's, Slim's and regular cut, \$15 values; this week \$10 a suit.

Fitzgerald has two newspapers, The Leader and The Enterprise. One of them is run by a bright young man named Lyon.

THE COLONY SAWMILL. who used to be employed in the state capital at Omaha. He came down to the exposition and drifted to Fitzgerald and is doing well there. He is very sturdy, capable and energetic.

There are numerous real estate agents and lawyers here. Buying and selling real estate has been a leading enterprise in Fitzgerald for the past three months. The prices are high. I heard one real estate agent quote \$5,000 as the price of a corner lot on Central avenue.

The promoters of the colony—Mr. Fitzgerald and his associates—haven't a bad thing of it. Really, I shouldn't be surprised if they made money. They bought, as representatives of the colony, vast tracts of land. The land was divided among the families. Each family had a certain amount of land. Each family had a certain amount of land. Each family had a certain amount of land.

Full Sweep, Full Lined, Dress-maker Made. The following four items in Silks should attract the attention of all prospective buyers: 27 inch Black Satin Duchesse, \$1.25 yard. 21 inch all Silk Black Duchesse, 59c yard. 22 inch Printed China Silks, 19c yard. 22 inch Royal Dresden Silks, 50c yard.

TAYLOR & GALPHIN'S

240 MARIETTA STREET,

A prominent Whitehall dealer's stock of Fine Shoes at

25c On the Dollar!

Store Sensations

FOR THE INCOMING WEEK

NEWS That all should read and heed.

One of the best manufacturer's stock of Skirts, Waists and Dresses at

50c On the Dollar!

Every item is merchandise of the first-class. There is nothing shoddy or shopworn. There are no unusual conditions imposed on purchasers at this sale. If your bargain is not satisfactory to you after examining it at home, bring it back and get a credit good in any department of the house.

Shoes.

We have just bought the entire Shoe stock of a prominent Whitehall street dealer at less than 25c on the dollar. We will make prices on fine Oxfords and button Shoes that will hardly be matched in a life time.

Ladies' and Misses' finest hand-sewed Oxford Ties and Button Shoes made by Edwin C. Burt, Thomas Botton, Eddy and Webster, etc., worth \$4 to \$5 anywhere. This week \$1.00 a pair.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's fine Oxford Ties, Button Shoes and Slippers, tan and black, made by the best shoe makers in this country, worth \$2.50 to \$3.00 everywhere, this week 75c a pair.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's fine tan and black Oxford Ties and Slippers, worth \$1.50 to \$2 a pair; this week 50c a pair.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's fine red Oxford Ties, Sandals and Opera Slippers, worth \$1.50 to \$3 a pair; this week 25c a pair.

Remember,

There is no limit as to quantity; no unusual conditions.

306 pairs Men's fine Cordovan Goodyear Welt Shoes, new cap toe, laced, \$3 value; this week \$1.98 a pair.

Clothing Specials.

723 pair men's fine Cassimere and Worsted Pants, balance of a well-known manufacturer's stock, well made, new spring styles. Values \$3 to \$5; this week \$1.98 a pair. 30 dozen men's extra well-made Cotton-ado Pants. The cloth would cost you more off the piece. This week \$2 a pair. 20 dozen Boys' Jeans and Cassimere Knit Pants, extra well made, \$3 to \$5; this week \$2 a pair. 150 men's fine all-wool black or navy Cheviot Suits. This week \$5 a suit. 200 men's 16-ounce Black Clay Worsted Suits, sack or cutaway. Stout's, Slim's and regular cut, \$15 values; this week \$10 a suit.

Hat Specials.

10 cases boys' white, black and mixed yacht-shape canvas straw hats. This week \$1 each. 12 cases men's fine white straw hats; all the newest shapes. This week 80c each.

Made Right, Styles Right, Colors Right, Price Right. The promoters of the colony—Mr. Fitzgerald and his associates—haven't a bad thing of it. Really, I shouldn't be surprised if they made money. They bought, as representatives of the colony, vast tracts of land. The land was divided among the families. Each family had a certain amount of land. Each family had a certain amount of land. Each family had a certain amount of land.

Waists.

\$3.50 Silk Waists for \$1.98. \$4.50 Lace Trimmed Silk Waists for \$2.39. \$7.50 Persian Silk Waists for \$4.98. \$8.00 Black Piped Satin Bodices for \$4.98. \$10.00 Novelty Silk Waists for \$6.48.

Skirts.

The following four items in Silks should attract the attention of all prospective buyers: 27 inch Black Satin Duchesse, \$1.25 yard. 21 inch all Silk Black Duchesse, 59c yard. 22 inch Printed China Silks, 19c yard. 22 inch Royal Dresden Silks, 50c yard.

Dress Goods.

Here we mention only four items in all wool Dress Goods worthy of keenest interest to intending purchasers:

98c quality Novelty Black Mohair, 75c. 50c grade 45 inch French Serges, 39c. 75c values in Novelty Suitings, 50c. 39c all wool Serges and Cheviots, 25c.

Wash Goods.

This stock is now replete with all the latest effects in Linen. Shades, Batistes, Dimities, Percals, Lawns, etc.

25c quality Linen Batistes at 18c. 15c grade 36 inch Percals at 10c. 15c quality fine Zephyr Ginghams, 7 1/2c. 10c grade fine Dress Ginghams, 5c.

White Goods.

Here you can find any grade you want in Lawns, Dimities, Nainsooks, Piques, Swisses, etc.

12 1/2c White Dotted Swisses, 8c yard. 5c quality Check Nainsooks, 3 1/2c. 8c quality White India Linen, 5c. 10c quality White P. K. at 8c yard.

Dress Trimmings.

All the latest Novelties in spangle and iridescent Bands, Yokes, Fronts and Collars at prices that will be a revelation to you. Colored Bands and Points, 12c yard up. Black Bands and Points, 5c yard up. Colored Yokes and Fronts, 75c up. Black Yokes and Fronts, 50c up.

Belts.

Gold Belts, 19c, 25c, 50c up. Spangle Belts, 50c, 75c, 98c. Persian Belts, 50c, 75c.

Buttons.

Small Pearl, Gilt and Silver, 5c dozen up. Small Cloth and Silk Buttons, 10c dozen. Large Buttons, all the new things, 25c up.

Linings.

We have always maintained the reputation of selling all sorts of Linings at less than elsewhere. Skirt Cambrics, 3 1/2c and 4c. Waist Linings, 5c, 10c, 15c. Fibre Chambray, 64 inches, 10c yard.

Domestics.

26 inch Sea Islands, 4, 5c, 6 1/2c. 36 inch Bleachings, 5c, 7 1/2c, 10c. 10-4 Sheetings, 15c, 20, 25c. Table Linens, 15c to 75c yard.

Soaps.

Laundry Soaps, 3 for 5c. Buttermilk, genuine, 7c. The famous Copco Soap, 3 for 10c.

Window Shades.

Complete, 19c to 75c each. Complete, 22c up.

Curtain Poles.

Complete, 22c up.

Lace Curtains.

3 and 3 1/2 yards long, 50c pair up.



FIRST TRAIN REACHES FITZGERALD.

there were little flat farms. Thirteen miles off there was a railroad, linking the outer rim of this new colony with the great outer world.

They had to leave away the pines to find a place to stop. They cut out a big square in the prettiest section and called it Fitzgerald. There was not a house in sight—nothing but pines and solitude.

And it is here that about 9,000 people recently came—mostly the families of pensioned soldiers, and it is here that the big square cut in the pines is growing into a marvelous town to which one railroad has already been built and toward which another is moving as fast as men, mules and machinery can carry it.

What of the place? And what is far more important, what of its future? These are questions upon which much depends. The colony succeeds it means much to the state. The country is watching it. What will be the outcome. I spent a day there this week and I have endeavored to set down the facts, just as they appear to me, concerning this place about which we have heard so many conflicting stories.

We think our country old, and I frequently hear thoughtful men discussing the question, what are we to do with our over-crowded population. Around Fitzgerald is a world practically uninhabited. Vast tracts of pine-covered lands stretch for miles in every direction, just as they left the hands of the maker. Man has not violated them by his touch. Here and there is a modest farmhouse with a little field hard by. Here is room for thousands and thousands. And they tell me that the land that for centuries has borne nothing but pines, will bear peaches, apples, pears, potatoes, cotton, corn, tobacco and scores of valuable crops in rich abundance.

In this untrodden spot, in this new land, these 9,000 strangers have come and built a city and a community of little farms. They are to depend upon their pensions and the fertility of the soil for livelihood.

Will they succeed?

Fitzgerald is not out of the world, although it is a world unto itself. Within four months all the enterprising men have found their way into the new place and have given this out of the way spot progressive ways and modern airs. They have struck through the virgin forests, through the long solitudes of the forest to the new world, and when you reach Fitzgerald you find the men of Georgia, Savannah, Macon and Thomaston mingling with the newcomers of the north and east, selling things.

The little three-car train that carried our party over from Tifton, stopped amid the pines. In front was a gang of happy south Georgia negroes building the road on toward Fitzgerald. It is the road which Colonel Tift is pushing through to the new city.

A dozen hawks, dressed out in yellow flowers and flags, took the party three miles into the colony. It was three miles and the road wound serpentine through the prodigious ranks of pines.

Pines, pines, pines—pines everywhere. On that three mile journey we passed three small farmhouses and then through the trees we caught the yellow gleam of new pine houses.

It was Fitzgerald, a huge yellow cluster of houses, small and large, contrasting powerfully with the intense green of the pines that rose high above them. Everywhere was the mark of haste. Still it was clear at a glance that houses stood in orderly lines and that the builders of them had some definite plan as to streets. New as the houses were, they were notably neat and the trim little walks and the workman-

Everywhere you look are fresh yellow buildings, looking as if they were only saved out the night before. In the center are a number of more pretentious and older stores, a few of which have been painted. These display big stiff signs.

You are advised in large colored letters to buy your groceries from Paulk and to go to Smith's for bargains. One jaunty fellow with whiskers has a fine front of show windows and the old-fashioned dummies, which we used to see on Whitehall street, display new clothes, stand solemnly in front. These solemn figures had a hard time of it Wednesday. The dust sprang up and swept along the streets in big white gusts and passing them left a heavy coating. And the wind creaked and twisted the figures until their iron bones had been achy. Still the jaunty merchant alternated between smiling upon the world from his bright looking doorway and putting neat touches to his neat stock of goods.

Across the way the street was half blocked by huge piles of lumber that were being fashioned into the new building that was going up on this side were going into another new store, two stories high. The workmen were very sparing in their use of brick. The building was being given the mere outward appearance of a brick structure, the brick being placed one deep against walls of timber.

Around on every side was bustle. Next door to the places, where new buildings were being put up, trawlers were busy attending customers. Heavy wagons loaded with timber moved back and forth. Now and then a family grocer wagon with canvas sides trotted past.

Many kinds of people came and went along the streets. A pair of colonists' wives, earnest looking creatures in new looking gowns of simple stuff, passed along observing everything as they went. "Well, I do say," one of them remarked. "If Jim Sprague ain't done put up his house already and he only got the lumber day 'foe yesterday."

And there were wheelmen in plenty. They were constantly at hand whisking through the sand, over the pine shavings which the builders had left and over the brown lots from which the pines had just been cut away. The wheelmen dexterously avoided the awkward black stumps that stand in the streets and from which only a few weeks ago big trees were cut. These big stumps stand in many of the principle streets. They have been cut out of Central avenue and Main street, but lift their black heads above the level surface on the other thoroughfares.

The wheelmen were mostly young men, ruddy young fellows proud of their muscles and their placid style. They were working clothes, most of them, and they spurned the dusty earth as they sped over it. They were a rather well looking lot, these Fitzgerald wheelmen, and they have magnificent roads for wheeling except when there is too much dust.

Some of the young women ride. Miss Cecile Ramey, the blithe western maiden, who wagged her head as she would get the honor of hauling the governor into the city, told me that she had bought a wheel. "I may take it out for my first spin this afternoon in honor of the governor," she said.

The street scenes in Fitzgerald are, as I have said, unique. There is no uniformity about the buildings. They are small or large, as circumstances determine. The rough, one-room shack may stand on the most valuable corner lot in town and right in the heart of the city. The city is too



ONE OF THE BUSIEST VIEWS IN TOWN.

views in necessary to keep the new town going. The single item of nails alone figures up considerably on the bills of lading. I should say.

About the 1st of May Colonel Tift's new road from Tifton will be opened up with a grand flourish. The opening will be made the occasion of impressive ceremonies. Important citizens and state officials will be present. It is the present purpose of Colonel Tift and the Georgia Southern railroad people to invite the governor and the state-house officers to be present. The expenses of the occasion are to be borne jointly by the two lines. It will make the beginning of the war of competition between the two lines of road into Fitzgerald. It will be a sharp battle in the future.

Fitzgerald has no officials or government. This is because it is not incorporated. When the legislature meets it will be granted a charter and regular government established. At present the only officers in the place are the deputy sheriff and a newly constituted justice of the peace. Fitzgerald has been made a militia district very recently and the justice elected. If there happens to be any trouble in the city the citizens swear out warrants before the justice.

the and the deputy sheriff arrests the law-breakers. Offenders that are bound over are carried to the county jail at Irwinville, which is eleven miles distant. The justice of the peace is to be the capital of the county after it gets a charter. The newcomers, who, by the way, are mostly republicans, regard it as a matter of course that they will secure the county site. Irwinville, the present county site, is quite a small place, and as the Fitzgerald people will be able to outvie the old residents, there is little doubt as to their ability to move the courthouse to the new city.

The only organized government at Fitzgerald at present is in the hands of the colony company. The colony is in the hands of a superintendent, a Mr. Welch, and he is a sort of governor, without, of



THE COLONY BANK.

hand each kindly countenance told of stern duties met, toll, struggle, patience. There were no flourishes of dress, no attempt at style, no airs of the kind. They were all impressed in looking at these men that here are men who have not found life a path; they have struggled with difficulty all the way, and by the way, and training are prepared to meet and overcome many more. The only trouble is they are getting old. They are marked by the governor and the other day with somewhat battened tread. Some of them were as lithe and active as they were when they marched out to war thirty years ago. One of them died the other day—died in the new land to which he had come in his old age to make a home. They buried the old soldier in the cemetery and marked his grave near the town. He was the first to pass away.

Looking upon these men one cannot doubt that they are here with a serious purpose. They have come from rigid climates to make homes in the balmy south. They have wrestled with winter and crop failure and drought and they are sick of heart. They want a change. And I am glad to chronicle the fact that I found the soil to produce rich harvests and they have now and then a good crop. They are cheerful and contented among the colonists. They are cheerful and contented among the colonists. They are cheerful and contented among the colonists.

Remember, There is no limit as to quantity; no unusual conditions. 306 pairs Men's fine Cordovan Goodyear Welt Shoes, new cap toe, laced, \$3 value; this week \$1.98 a pair.

Clothing Specials. 723 pair men's fine Cassimere and Worsted Pants, balance of a well-known manufacturer's stock, well made, new spring styles. Values \$3 to \$5; this week \$1.98 a pair. 30 dozen men's extra well-made Cotton-ado Pants. The cloth would cost you more off the piece. This week \$2 a pair. 20 dozen Boys' Jeans and Cassimere Knit Pants, extra well made, \$3 to \$5; this week \$2 a pair. 150 men's fine all-wool black or navy Cheviot Suits. This week \$5 a suit. 200 men's 16-ounce Black Clay Worsted Suits, sack or cutaway. Stout's, Slim's and regular cut, \$15 values; this week \$10 a suit.

Fitzgerald has two newspapers, The Leader and The Enterprise. One of them is run by a bright young man named Lyon.

THE COLONY SAWMILL. who used to be employed in the state capital at Omaha. He came down to the exposition and drifted to Fitzgerald and is doing well there. He is very sturdy, capable and energetic.

There are numerous real estate agents and lawyers here. Buying and selling real estate has been a leading enterprise in Fitzgerald for the past three months. The prices are high. I heard one real estate agent quote \$5,000 as the price of a corner lot on Central avenue.

The promoters of the colony—Mr. Fitzgerald and his associates—haven't a bad thing of it. Really, I shouldn't be surprised if they made money. They bought, as representatives of the colony, vast tracts of land. The land was divided among the families. Each family had a certain amount of land. Each family had a certain amount of land. Each family had a certain amount of land.

Full Sweep, Full Lined, Dress-maker Made. The following four items in Silks should attract the attention of all prospective buyers: 27 inch Black Satin Duchesse, \$1.25 yard. 21 inch all Silk Black Duchesse, 59c yard. 22 inch Printed China Silks, 19c yard. 22 inch Royal Dresden Silks, 50c yard.

IT IS JOHNSTON

Alabama Voters Now Know Their
Next Governor.

BUT JEFFERSON IS IN DOUBT

Barrels of Boodle Were Turned Loose
There, Though

EVEN WITHOUT IT HE WINS

Clarke's Next Door Neighbor Goes for
the Birmingham Man.

SO DOES GOVERNOR OATES'S HOME TOWN

Throughout the State the Election Was
a Warm One—Johnston Won
Where He Lost Before.

Birmingham, Ala., April 11.—To the Constitution: Congressman Richard H. Clarke, of the Mobile district, claiming that at a great personal sacrifice, it was his duty to come back to Alabama from Washington to contest with Captain Joseph F. Johnston for the nomination for governor, because that gentleman had criticized the Cleveland administration's financial policy, not only came back to the state, but entered this, Captain Johnston's home county, and made a most bitter struggle. He entered this county early in the canvass and was here even up to a late hour today. He had succeeded in enlisting nearly all the numerous corporation influences of Birmingham and had the sympathy and not inactive aid of the republicans to say nothing of an unprecedented use of money that came from where the Lord only knows.

News in a southern state with more cunning and desperate fight, with more powerful leverage against the fair and untrammelled expression of the popular will made than in the contest that has today closed in Alabama.

The struggle has ended in a triumph for the free and unconverted democracy of Alabama against all the powerful and adroit administration's influences and the steadily democratic cry of "sound money." Here it was even attempted to terrorize business men with threats that if the county went against Clarke, the promised steel plant would be abandoned.

In the last convention, when the contest was between Johnston and Oates, the present governor, the vote was: Oates, 271; Johnston, 223. Johnston in this election, from reliable returns received thus far, is assured of 247 votes, Clarke 74 and the rest, 53 not heard from, doubtful.

Clarke's slogan was "sound money" and the vindication of the administration, while Johnston contended for bimetalism as the true democratic doctrine.

H. M. WILSON,
Managing Editor State Herald.

THE LATEST RETURNS

Showing That Johnston Is Leading in
the Race.

Montgomery, Ala., April 11.—(Special.)—Johnston and free coinage won easily in Alabama today.

The returns are not complete, but they are conclusive.

They indicate a vote in the convention of almost two to one for Johnston. The contestants for the nomination for governor in the primary elections held in Alabama today were, as is well known, Hon. Joseph F. Johnston, of Birmingham, and Hon. Richard H. Clarke, of Mobile.

Captain Johnston is an ardent advocate of free coinage, while Mr. Clarke, who represents the first Alabama district in congress, is an enthusiastic gold standard man. The latter forced the money issue into the campaign and the returns tell the result. Such rigorous efforts as the Clarke supporters exerted in this campaign were never before known in Alabama and such piles of money as they imported and expended never before figured in Alabama politics.

Johnston's Home in Doubt.

The returns tonight indicate that Jefferson county, Captain Johnston's home county, is in doubt; in fact, the reports give the benefit of the doubt to Mr. Clarke, but a bulletin at 1:30 o'clock this morning states that the official count will have to decide.

In 1894 Captain Johnston was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination. His contest was the present governor, Oates. The vote in the convention resulted Oates, 238; Johnston, 223; total, 564. Johnston failed of election by thirty-three votes and a change of sixteen votes would have resulted in a tie.

Oates's Home for Johnston.

Oates was greatly beloved in his congressional district, the third, and its constituents felt that this time they went for Johnston almost solidly.

The following are the best estimates that can be made from the returns:

Johnston loses as follows: Green 2, Pickens 2, Shelby 4, Sumter 5, Tuscaloosa 4, Wilcox 5, and accepting the indications of the returns from Jefferson 20. Total 52. He will gain in Barbour 12, Bulloch 9, Butler 7, Chilton 1, Conecuh 5, Crenshaw 5, Dale 6, DeKalb 7, Escambia 3, Fayette 2, Jackson 4, Lamar 2, Lee 10, Limestone 7, Lowndes 5, Marion 4, Montgomery 19, Morgan 4, Pike 8, Randolph 3, Russell 3, Total 121.

If the Figures Are Right.

Johnston's apparent loss from his 1894 vote leaves him 123 votes, which with

his apparent gains added gives him 344 votes in the convention.

This increase does not include Jefferson county's thirty votes, which Johnston's friends are confident he will receive.

There are 594 votes in the state convention and it does not appear possible that he can be defeated for the nomination.

No Contests Reported.

No contests have been reported so far, and if any should come Johnston is assured of fairness, as the state executive committee is an honorable body and the majority of its members are friendly to his candidacy.

The results have developed abundant surprise. Montgomery county, for instance, the stronghold of "sound money," has gone for Johnston by a safe majority with only a two city beats to hear from.

Johnston already has 109 delegates in the Montgomery county convention of 256 with a good chance of thirty-seven more from one of the city beats.

And There Were Surprises.

Limestone was another great surprise. Governor Oates carried it over Johnston about two to one, but Johnston turned the tables on Clarke and won there today by about the same majority that Oates had.

Even Mr. Clarke's Next Door Neighbor Escambia, Mr. Clarke's next door neighbor county, astonished everybody here by falling into the Johnston column.

The counties in Governor Oates's district did a good part by Captain Johnston. Of the eight counties five, Russell, Barbour, Lee, Bullock and Dale, went for Johnston, and possibly Coffee.

And at Oates's Home.

Abbeville, Governor Oates's home town, went for Johnston two to one, but Henry, the governor's county, has gone for Clarke, it is reported, by a small majority.

The Constitution's correspondent ventures this prediction as to the result in Jefferson, it is estimated in the special from here last night, an enormous sum of Wall Street money has been spent in Jefferson, it may be possible that the county has voted by a small majority for "sound money." Captain Johnston is personally popular at home, his neighbors generally feeling very kindly to him.

These Voted for Delegates.

In Jefferson delegates (not candidates for governor) were voted for and which ever set is elected will go to the county convention unopposed.

If Johnston's ticket is defeated in Jefferson, it is expected that he has been elected by the other counties in the state, the delegation will fall into line and compliment Johnston with Jefferson's thirty votes.

The county convention will meet in the different county cities on Wednesday, April 15th and select and instruct delegates to the state convention.

The Platform Unknown.

Until that time it is not certain what sort of a platform the next governor will be placed on. The state convention will meet in this city on Tuesday, April 21st.

Johnston's friends are in ecstasies of delight all over Alabama tonight. His nomination means the defeat and death of the old established ring, which has bossed politics in this state since 1874 and which has become obnoxious to all excepting its own party circle.

Captain Johnston is at his home in Birmingham tonight and congratulations are raining in on him from all quarters.

BADS SPLIT IN KENTUCKY.

The Bradley Wagon Withdraws Two Sets of Delegates.

Louisville, Ky., April 11.—In the Louisville local republican convention last night, when the majority and minority reports of the committee on credentials were presented at 11 o'clock, the former of which threw out all the contests, while the latter developed a series of delegates, a scene of disorder arose. The vote on the report was put off by filibustering for a full hour, but when it came it split the convention. The majority was in favor of the majority report by a vote of 107 to 75.

As soon as it was announced ex-Postoffice Inspector Bradley Brown sprang upon a chair and invited "all true Americans" to go to another hall where they could get justice. The exodus was made amid whoops and yells and the delegates of the republican party was done for. Seventy-six delegates and all contestants went with them. They organized amid great disorder and recommended Bradley for president, keeping in session until a late hour.

ONE AMERICAN RELEASED.

Captain General Weyler Gradually Coming to His Senses.

Washington, April 11.—Secretary Olney has received a telegram from General Weyler in which he says that Captain General Weyler has ordered the release of Ladislaus Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, who was held in the island of San Juan de Ulua. He also says that Walter Dyett is well and that the captain general is taking great interest in the case. He also says that the action of the court having jurisdiction in the matter of Dyett and Kossuth, and American citizens accused of complicity in the insurrection.

ONE OF EARLY'S LIEUTENANTS.

Major Pitzer Dies at a Well-Advanced Age.

Roanoke, Va., April 11.—Major Andrew L. Pitzer, who was a member of the staff of General Early for the last three years of the war, died this morning at the residence of his son-in-law, M. F. Bragg, of this city. He was 69 years of age and was a deputy in the city treasurer's office for the last five years.

Minshall Family Slayer.

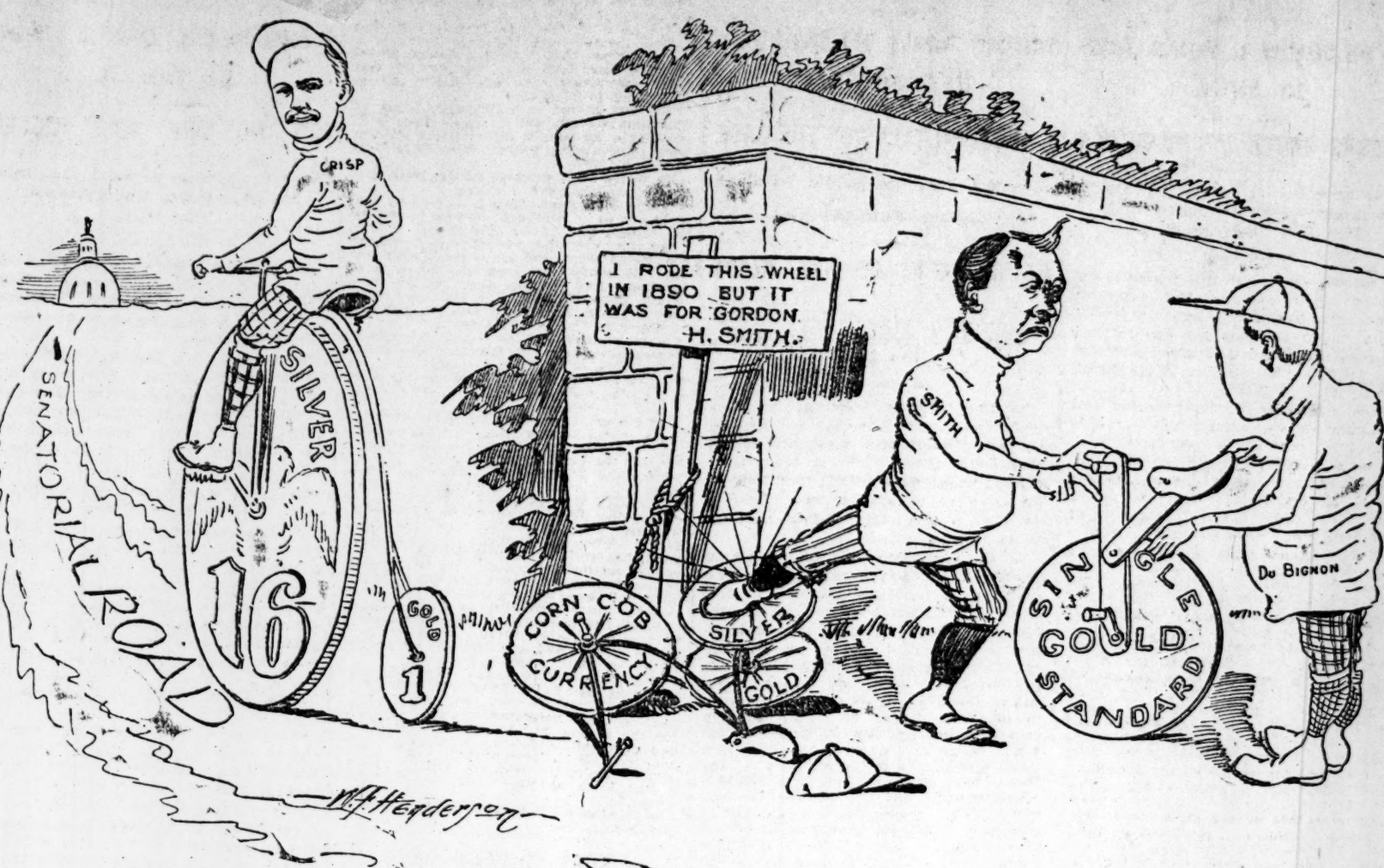
Pontiac, Mich., April 11.—The coroner's jury, investigating the killing of the Minshall family, returned a verdict this morning that all the deaths resulted from gunshot wounds inflicted by Minshall and that Sands was murdered with malice aforethought. It is developed that Minshall was short in his accounts with insurance companies which he represented, and saw no way in which to make the deficiency good.

The "Filled Cheese" Bill Passed.

Washington, April 11.—After two days' debate the house this afternoon, by a vote of 109 to 58, passed the "filled cheese" bill, taxing the manufacturer of the product a cent a pound and requiring manufacturers and dealers to pay a license. The committee on ways and means suggested a reduction of the retail dealer's license from \$40 to \$12 a year, and that was agreed to.

Tarheel Republicans.

Winston, N. C., April 11.—The republicans of Forsyth county held their convention today and elected delegates to the state convention. There are two factions in this county. One offered resolutions favoring McKinley for president, but they were tabled. The other faction is thought to be for Reed.



No Wonder the Little Fellow Is in Doubt About Tackling the One-Wheel Trick Machine.

THE OBJECT OF
WHITNEY'S VISITBrought the Message from Wall Street
to the President

THAT A PANIC WOULD ENSUE

If the Cuban Resolutions Were Signed
and Made Good.

AND HENCE THE OFFER OF MEDIATION

Spain Will Not Accept the Proposition
and the Cubans Say They Don't
Want to Be Fooled Again.

Washington, April 11.—(Special.)—As briefly told in these dispatches last night the visit of William C. Whitney to Washington at this time was to prevent the president acting upon the congressional resolutions and recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans.

Whitney came over at the solicitation of many great financial interests centered in New York. The commercial interests and large holders in such properties as New York Central, St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville and other stocks, held largely in London, believe that vigorous action on the Cuban resolutions by the president would lead to a war scare and cause foreigners to dump their American securities on the market, resulting in a panic like that brought about by the Venezuelan scare, consequently they became frightened. They have acted just as they did during the last Cuban war when President Grant was about to recognize the belligerency of the Cubans. They prevented it then. They have stayed action this time.

It's Whitney's Hand.

Mr. Whitney has induced the president to try mediation, as he did in the Japanese case. Mr. Cleveland has already written to the Spanish government suggesting a peaceful settlement of the war. He wants to bring the leaders of the two causes together and effect a solution of the problem without further bloodshed. Mr. Cleveland thinks he can do this. He thinks Spain will.

Pay for Our Negroes.

The "pay for our negroes" talk has been revived. So many southern people have kept a list of their slaves and so many of them hold out a hope that some day the government will pay for the slaves it declared free, that a few shrewd and far-seeing men have created a company here to keep a record of all of them.

Of course the company is organized for money-making purposes. It bears the name of the "United States ex-Slave Owners' Association." The company has a capital of one to five dollars to each person, in proportion to the number of slaves, to register and keep a record of the names of the same.

Thousands upon thousands of former slaveholders will undoubtedly contribute to this company to register their names. The men who started it know that and they are honest in their work.

But what good will it do? Is there any one so foolish as to believe the day will ever come when former slaveholders will be paid for their slaves? No, indeed.

One had just as well register a property destroyed during the war in the expectation of being remunerated. It might be well to have the names of your former slaves registered for reference in years to come.

There may be a time when a son or daughter of slave owners will be asked to contribute to the organization and a record will be necessary to membership, but as far as getting paid for your negroes is concerned that it is a joke.

This bureau seems to have grown out of the company's political movements. Organized by the newspaper correspondents here with a one-plate platform—"we want pay for our negroes." The newspaper men have had lots of fun out of it, and now there seems to be a few men, some of whom are Georgians, who see lots of money in it. But it appears on the surface to be an air-castle.

Will Not Interfere with His Candidacy.

Colonel Bill Clinton says says he does not want it understood that any tender of special government work, in his capacity as an attorney, will interfere with his candidacy for secretary of the senate. He will be a candidate with Mr. Northington to succeed the late Mr. Northington.

The Charges Against Vandiver.

There was an array of Georgians before Postmaster Wilson this morning. Colonel Towers was there to prefer his charges against Vandiver to prevent the latter from getting the Rome postoffice. Congressman Magdoff, Judge Brantley, Mr. Pate, War Horse Bill Clinton and others were there to tell what a good fellow Vandiver is, and urge his appointment.

Mr. Wilson heard all the stories and decided that Vandiver was all right, but the postmaster general has to submit the case to the president. Mr. Vandiver is inclined to Vandiver. The charges that he has taken a friendly drink and played a friendly game of poker out on figure with the present officer of the white house, Gold and silver, however, do not figure with a free coinage man, weighs a bit against him.

There are indications that Vandiver will be nominated next week.

Personal Mention.

Judge Lawson went home this morning.

he will perhaps be heard from in the eighth during the coming week.

Mr. Louis Garard, of Columbus, spent today here en route home from New York.

I understand today that the elections committee will report unanimously in favor of allowing Judge Maddox to retain his seat.

The Watson-Black case will soon be heard. Major Black has been confined to his room for two days with a bad cold.

Senator Morgan, who has been quite ill, is improving.

News from Georgia.

The news wired here tonight that Milton county went for Tate for congress and Crisp for the senate, is taken to mean that free coinage will sweep everything in Georgia. The goldbugs made a vigorous fight for this county.

A bet was made here tonight that over one hundred counties in the state would go for free coinage and Crisp for the senate. Like in Arkansas and Missouri it looks like Georgia is to go all one way.

THEY GIVE IT UP.

NEW ENGLAND COTTON MANUFACTURERS SAY

That It Is No Use To Longer Compete with the Mills of the South in Goods.

Boston, Mass., April 11.—(Special.)—The manufacture of cotton goods in the north is doomed.

So say the presidents and other officers of the greatest mills in this section of the country. It is impossible to compete with southern competition.

The Journal, the most conservative newspaper in New England, will publish tomorrow signed letters from a score of the most prominent mill men in this vicinity, declaring that the time has come when questions asked in regard to the future of the industry here, in the light of the recent action of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company in going out of the business of making cotton goods and returning the capital used in that business to the stockholders, rather than attempting to change the status of the company, are in response to questions asked in regard to the future of the industry here, in the light of the recent action of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company in going out of the business of making cotton goods and returning the capital used in that business to the stockholders, rather than attempting to change the status of the company, are in response to questions asked in regard to the future of the industry here, in the light of the recent action of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company 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THE GREAT SALE OF CARPETS AND FURNITURE LEADING HAND-OUT PRICES TO BEAT THE RECORD.

Children's Parasols.

Children's Printed Parasols 15c and 25c
Silk Parasols with Silk Ruffles 60c
Silk Parasols for Children, in handsome styles at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50



Ladies' Parasols.

The largest stock in Atlanta of Linnen Colored Embroidered Parasols, Dresden and Persian Silk Parasols, Chiffon and Lace Parasols—we have made special prices too numerous to mention. A big lot of new umbrellas just received 85c to \$5.00

LOVES.

Kayser tipped Silk Gloves, warranted, 55c, 75c and \$1.00 a Pair
"Clara Meer," the best \$1 Glove in Atlanta, four-button, real kid, fancy stitched.
Chamois Gloves, white and natural colors, only 75c a Pair

SILKS.

A new importation of Black Silks in fancy weaves, stripes, figures and brocades, Duchesse Satins and Gros Grains for Skirts and Waists 85c to \$1.75

New Pailles, Bengalines, Mascots, Rejans in plain black and colored 90c to \$3.00 a Yard

Black and colored Grenadines, all colors, Taffeta to match for linings.

The swell line of Persian, Dresden, Ombré, Damask, Pompadour effects in wash Silks are to be found here at 85c to \$3.25

New dark invisible plaid Silks intermingled with rich colors, specially for dresses \$1.25 to \$1.75 per Yard

Colored Dress Goods.

28-inch Wool Balze... 30c
28-inch Brocade Novelty... 35c
Wool Persian Effects... 35c
Cheviot Silk and Wool Mixed... 35c
Brocade Wool Suitings, Persian effects, real value 75c, our price... 50c
Striped Mosambiques, cheap at \$1.50, now 85c
Shepherd Plaids, in large and small plaids, 50 inches wide, worth \$1.50 now \$1

Bicycle Suits.

Handsome Skirts, Bloomers, Leggings of serviceable goods, cut down to \$3 a Suit.



We make a specialty of Suits and Sweaters for bicycle riders.

Ladies Silk Waists.



As pretty a line as you will find outside of New York \$5 to \$10.

Street Dresses.



All wool, imported serge Suits, new sleeves, skirt extra wide, black and navy. A positive bargain \$4.75

Reefers Suits

Of fine twilled Broadcloth, mandarin sleeve, new back, skirt 180 inches wide, black or navy. A perfect street dress for \$7.25 a Suit.

Ladies' Wrappers.

100 dozen percale and print Wrappers, full sleeves, wide skirts, medium, dark and light patterns, perfect in fit and finish. Worth \$1.50, now 85 cents.

Velvets.

All new toning colors, all prices from \$1 to \$1 a Yard.

Trimming Silks.

Exquisite line Taffetas, Persian and Brocade effects; without equal in Atlanta.

Ladies' Belts.

Leather Belts... 10c and up.
White Kid Belts, silver buckles... 25c
Wool Persian Effects... 35c
Cheviot Silk and Wool Mixed... 35c
Brocade Wool Suitings, Persian effects, real value 75c, our price... 50c
Striped Mosambiques, cheap at \$1.50, now 85c
Shepherd Plaids, in large and small plaids, 50 inches wide, worth \$1.50 now \$1

Notions.

Ladies' silver shirt waist sets only 10c a set. Silver Hat Pins... 10c
Silver Comb... 10c
Ladies' combination Card Case and Purse... 10c
Children's Purses... 10c
Gents' Silver Cufflinks... 10c
Gents' Silver Cufflinks... 10c
Castle Soap... 10c
Rubber Hair Pins... 10c

Frank and John Kerchensky, Bernard and Guy Goldman, Julius Jacobson.

Closing address—Dora Fried.

Distribution of prizes—Dora Fried.

Address—Hon. Simon Wolf.

Address of Hon. S. Wolf.

"My Dear Children—Again the kind and good Father in heaven has allowed us to meet in health and happiness. A few of you have been suffering with sickness, but God in His mercy, the care and loving attention of the father and mother of the home and the skill of the doctors have where you have to be thankful and content."

"Winter with its icy touch, has again given way to the balmy breath of spring. The celebration will be participated in by a number of distinguished visitors and many of the children of the home. Hon. Simon Wolf, of Washington, one of the most distinguished Hebrews of the country, is in the city and will be present at the celebration."

Among the prominent visitors in the city who are here to participate in the annual sessions of the board of control of the orphans' home are:

Mr. Max Cohen, editor of Views, Washington; Henry Adler, Secretary and Treasurer of the board, also from Washington; Mr. Solomon Wolf, Goldsboro, N. C.; I. Moritz, Norfolk, Va.; Mr. E. A. Well, Savannah, Ga.; C. Henry Cohen, Augusta, Ga.; I. M. Mordecai, Charleston, S. C.

The visitors will meet with the local board of control of the home at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. Many matters of importance are to be acted on and the meeting will be one of interest to the Jewish people.

Tomorrow night the grand charity ball will take place at the Concordia Association hall. It will be the most elegant occasion of the kind of the season in this hall.

On Tuesday night Mr. Wolf will probably address the new Hebrew Association on the subject of his book, "The Jew as Patriot and Soldier."

Friday night Mr. Wolf delivered his lecture at the synagogue, taking the place of Rabbi Marx. It was received with enthusiasm by the large congregation.

The Programme Tonight.

The following is the full programme for the exercises at the home tonight:

Piano solo—Pearl Michaels.
"Anvil Chorus"—Max Kines.
"The Bureau Drawer"—Sophie Levy.
"District Five's Glory"—Fannie Fleischman.
Song—Pearl Michaels.
"The Miracle of the Roses," anniversary in one act and two scenes—Characters: Mistresses of School, Dora Fried, Lady Clara, afterwards Ladyland, Pearl Michaels, Grace, a dumb girl, Fannie Fleischman, a Milkmaid, Jeannette Kaplan, Mignon afterwards Elizabeth, Sophie Levy, Bertha, a scholar, Minnie Saloshin; Alice, a scholar, Gustie Loshinsky; Mary, a scholar, Mamie Kaplan; Flora, a scholar, Rebecca Kassel; a number of poor people, scholars, attendants, etc.
"Crown's Horn Drill"—Kupferman, Louis, William and Solomon.

IMPORTED CAPES.

About 20 of the new, all imported, gossamer, bought cheap, and will be sold at very low price, commencing Monday.

Capets.

Our \$2.00 double Broadcloth capes, 30 styles, set and fitted, trimmed, extra full, correct lengths, in back only, very \$2.50 each

Capets.

Offroadcloth, worth \$3 each, fine imported goods, sailor collar trimmed with buttons, Braided or Sateen edged, black or tan. \$3.50 each

Separate Skirts.

A lot of 200 separate Dress Skirts just received. These Skirts are made of brilliant and English Serge, full 3/4 length, wide, Velvet bound, Yuccaline throughout and hang perfect. Special offer \$1.98 each

Dress Skirts

Worth \$6, made of Plain and Figured Brilliant and Mohair, lined with Percale throughout. Very new and season's latest style, every skirt guaranteed to fit. Cut price \$2.87

Newly Imported SILKS, Dress Goods, WRAPS, SUITS, and Novelties in Every Department.

Great Hosiery Sale

Some great bargains. Ladies' full seamless Hosiery

10c a pair

24c a pair

31c a pair

33 1/2c

10c a pair

25c a pair

25c each

\$1.50 pr suit

A full line of Gents' Silk Scarfs and Bows, worth 50c, special price 25c each

98c per Suit

There are 12 mugs and a massive silver ladle, as well as a silver card upon which is engraved: "1871-1898." "With compliments of the local board of the Hebrew Orphan's Home, Atlanta, Ga."

"D. Kaufmann, Jacob Elsas, Albert Steiner, Isaac Lieberman, Jr., Daniel Rich, R. Landauer, Aaron Haas, L. Newell, Max Kutz, P. Schiff, M. L. Bickart, R. A. Soum."

"The bowl was often filled in the course of the evening and many happy toasts were offered to the couple."

The visitors present were members of the board of control of the home.

"Corn planting is over up in my country. Corn is about all we plant. We make it into liquor and get arrested and that is about the round of our affairs."

The speaker was from the mountain country. He was not speaking in a personal way, but was describing the conditions in his section of the state.

"Brunswick had a flood of misfortune, but the people always pull themselves together and go at it again," said Colonel Reach speaking of the navy city by the sea.

Last week's fire was disastrous, but it will not be without good results in that a large sum of insurance money will be turned loose there.

Colonel Reach will be in Atlanta for several days. He is a successful business man and the most influential politician in Glynn. He claims that south Georgia is for the gold standard.

Senator A. F. Paily, of Wrightsville, was at the Kimball.

"Savannah has never had a bank failure in all her history," said Mr. B. A. Denmark yesterday. That is a great record for a city and speaks well for the business conservatism of the people. A bank failure produces a demoralization that is long-lived and which hurts the entire community.

He is president of the Citizens' bank of Savannah, one of the youngest, but most prosperous institutions of its kind in that city.

Colonel E. R. Tidgson, of Athens, came over yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Penix, of Augusta, were registered at the Kimball.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. McMillan, of Winnetka, are at the Aragon.

Mr. W. G. Cann, of Savannah, was in Atlanta yesterday. While here he put in some good work in behalf of the military interstate drill which is to be held in this city the week beginning May 11th. Troops will participate in the drill from Washington, Memphis, Rome and other points. The first prize will be \$250 in gold and the total of the prizes will be \$10,000.

The bow is of cut glass and is a beautiful present. It is set upon a cut glass pedestal which rests upon a beveled iron.

Mr. Cann is a cotton merchant. He is

CORSETS.

Our "M. C." A-la-mode Corset, best 50c in the city, this week at 39c

An excellent 75c Corset, this week at 50c

Try our \$1.00 Corset, this week at 75c each

\$1.00 Corset Royal Worcester, "R. & G." "J. B." Thomson's Ventilating Corset.

A full assortment of better grades. Her Majesty's, Royal Worcester "P. D." Thomson's Glove Fitting, etc., all fitted at our store.

Children's PIQUE REEFERS.

In many styles, neat and pretty, at from 50c to \$2.25

Children's Underwear.

Muslin Gowns 35c to \$1.25
Muslin Drawers 12 1/2c to 50c

CHILDREN'S CAPS.

A Fall Assortment. All Prices.

REMEMBER prices in this line will jump 50 per cent when our sale is over.

CLOSING SALE OF Carpets and Furniture

Unhindered Low Prices in end this sale.

Best Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 8 wire, only 50c yard.

Double extra 10-wire Tapestry Brussels 40c a yard.

Also Smith's Moquette and Axminsters 40c a yard.

Body Brussels all new Spring goods, 70c per yard.

Also new best Axminsters 75c a yard. Bigelow Axminsters, slightly soiled. We will close out both Carpet and Border at \$1 per yard.

Very heavy high pile Wilton Carpets only \$1 a yard.

Best extra super all wool filled Ingrain Carpets, per yard, only 50c.

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THEY ARE GOING.

We are about to close up our Furniture and Carpet Warehouses.

GIVING UP... FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

We have re-marked all goods to get rid of them

... QUICK ...

This is your opportunity to buy now.

REMEMBER prices in this line will jump 50 per cent when our sale is over.

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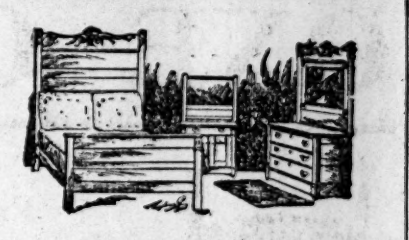
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Never Before Such Extraordinary Value in Carpets and Furniture.



BED ROOM SUITS.

We have some high grade, 3 piece, solid oak, bedroom suits, all cut down; not less than one-third off; they are wonderful values.

A few fine Suits in Oak and Mahogany; cut in price one-half.

GREATEST VALUES SHOWN

BEDS OF ALL KINDS.

Three-quarter and full size Iron Beds, with brass trimmings, from \$4.00 to \$10.00

A nice line of Iron Beds, brass trimmings, from \$4.00 to \$10.00

A nice variety of wardrobes at low prices.

10 Woven Wire Cots and Cotton Pads at \$1.75. Only 50 left.

Only a few more of those Fiber and Cotton Mattresses at 75c.

Ground Cotton Mattresses only \$2.50.

All kinds of Wire Springs at cut prices.

PRICES CAN'T BE BEAT

Complete Parlor Suits at \$12.50 and up

Odd pieces for parlor at your own price.

25 Couches, Bed Lounges, etc. \$6.50 and up

30 Sideboards, solid oak, from \$8.25 and up

25 Bedroom Suits, solid oak, \$12.50 and up

Grand Rapids and all the best makes. \$2.75 and up

25 Hat Racks at \$4.50 and up

AT WHAT THEY WILL BRING

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QUEER THINGS THAT MAY HAPPEN, OTHERS THAT DO

WHAT IF THE OLD MONSTERS

Should Return To Disport Themselves on the Earth?

HOW THEY'D RUN THINGS

Freak Stories That Come from All Sources.

CURIOUS LONDONERS GAZE INTO A GRAVE

Where a Hypnotic Subject Sleeps—A Valuable Human Specimen—A Thrilling Shooting Story.

What would happen if the famous old animals—those which our natural historians and geologists tell us about—were to come back to earth?

The dinosaurs, for instance, and the dodo.

The accompanying sketch will give some idea of the possibilities should such a state of affairs be brought about. The fertile brain of a New York Journal man is responsible for the thought and for the picture. It is a good thing on the whole," says the writer, "that the extinct animals are extinct, because a dinosaur, a dodo, or a megatherium returning to earth at the present time would create more trouble than it would be worth. Nobody would know what to do with such a monster, and science tells us that he might be dangerous."

Even the prehistoric which was, in many respects, the most delicate of these products of remote ages, would not have made a decent soup. The size of these beasts was such that they could afford only a poor kind of sport. They were so big that the worst marksman could not help but hit them, and after they were killed they could not be removed.

The sportsman who shot a dinosaur would have no fine pair of antlers to take home with him for the edification of his friends, while the dodo was an ugly bird without ornamental feathers that would have looked well in a woman's hat. This monster was an absurd creation, being able neither to fly nor to swim, and was exterminated in the seventeenth century, much to the general relief.

The dodo displayed neither activity nor intelligence, and its name is a synonym for stupidity to the present day.

Captain Van Westendorp, of Batavia, has left it on record how a dodo captured by some of his men could not be eaten by the whole crew, so great was its size. He also tells how the dodo made such a display of stupidity as to merit the contempt of his men.

A dodo walking along the country road at the present time would scare all the horses and block up the passage. Several men with clubs would be required to disperse the creature, and the removal of its body would entail considerable labor.

Of an Old Family.

The dinosaur, however, was a far different creature. The dinosaurs were an old family with several branches. One of

these limbs were so small that they could be of little or no service to the animal on land, but it is believed that they were used to climb trees. One of these great animals could come up to a tree and eat leaves and small limbs thirty feet above the ground. In such work the fore feet would be useful in grasping the limbs.

These animals were practically land whales, but they had the advantage over the whale, of being equally at home on land or in water. The enormous tails with which their fossil remains show they have been provided, made them powerful swimmers, and it is believed they could dive and dash through the sea with great rapidity.

The Horrible Anomodont.

Perhaps the most horrible in appearance of all these prehistoric monsters was the anomodont. This creature was a huge reptile, with hard scales like bolts on its back, four powerful feet and a short but very strong tail.

The ant-eater of Australia is by some supposed to be a descendant of this remote ancestor, but a good, live anomodont could have whipped a dozen ant-eaters of the present day. Naturalists are so puzzled as they study the fossil remains of the anomodont that they are at a loss to know definitely whether he was a reptile or a mammal. As the creatures were known to lay eggs, the former supposition has been most popular.

When the remains of these creatures were first found in the eighteenth century they were so large that people could not bring themselves to believe that they really were bones of a monster which once had lived upon this earth. The skeleton of one of these creatures not long ago unearthed in the Karoo strata of south Africa measured nine feet in length, without the tail. When all the flesh was on, and the creature alive, he must have been nearly twice as long.

The megatherium was perhaps the most powerful of all these brutes. His strength was superior to that of any animal now alive today, and his size greater than that of any whale or elephant of the megatherium, as his fossil remains show, could move about with freedom and ease, and could even give chase to other animals and fight for his life if attacked. His head was comparatively small, but his bones were stupendous.

This gigantic monster is supposed to have been at home in forests of enormous trees like the huge redwoods of California. But the strongest tree could not have resisted his ferocious

strength when fully exerted. Desiring to break down such a tree for his foliage, this giant would settle himself upon his haunches and fold his enormous arms about its trunk.

"The massive frame of the megatherium convulsed with the mighty effort," says an eminent paleontologist, describing such a scene, "every vibrating fiber reacting upon its bony attachment with the force of a hundred men. The extraordinary mass of the strength and proportion of a tree if, when rocked to and fro, right and left, in such an embrace, it can long withstand the efforts of its assailant. It yields, the roots fly, the tree comes down with a crashing crash, upon the surrounding foliage and the cracking and snapping the brittle branches like glass. Then the coveted food is within reach of the monster, and he receives the reward of his more than herculean labors."

Some Other Beauties.

Another prehistoric brute was the dinotherium. This creature resembled an elephant except that its trunk, instead of turning upward and downward, was a veritable feeder like the iguana. It has been held by some scientists that birds are derived from the dinosaurs, being much reduced

in size, during the countless generations which have intervened. This theory, however, is not correct, according to Huxley and other modern scientists who have studied the bones of these monsters, and who held that both were derived from some common ancestor.

"Whales are undoubtedly descended from some former land animal, and the whale remains a warm-blooded animal to the present day. Some scientists believe that whales are the dinosaurs of the present day."

Remains of the herbivorous dinosaur have been found in various parts of North America. The "bad lands" of Dakota have been especially prolific in rewarding the efforts of searchers for such fossils.

"Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins restored the skeleton of a hydrosauros, and when the work was finished it measured twenty-six feet in length. Standing on its hinder extremities it measured twenty-two feet, and its head and neck measured thirteen feet three inches high.

The brain of this creature was very small in proportion to its skull, but it had enormous eyes, and scientists who have examined the skeleton have concluded that its sense of smell was very keen. The whole backbone was found complete, with the exception of a few little vertebrae from the end of the tail. There were of this powerful creature.

A remarkable feature of this skeleton of the extinct monster is that it included ossified tendons, by means of which the limbs were enormously strengthened. The hind limbs were broad and hoofs. The

ground and fight his enemies by a downward movement of the head.

The cachaechia roamed the woods of prehistoric days and is now extinct. He resembled a giant horse.

Professor Marsh has shown that there likewise existed an eight-toed horse, which inhabited Cuba, and there is reason to believe that a species of tiger was alive that had tusks bending downward from its upper jaw.

The mastodon exceeded any elephant in size. He had four enormous tusks in his head, two in the upper and two in the lower jaw, and he roamed all over the North American continent.

Remains of some of the largest mastodons have been found in New York state. A giant tap-like animal lived in the ocean period and a great bird of prey, called the herpetornis regalis, is made known to us by many fossil remains found in cretaceous strata in North America.

A glorious thing about all these animals is that they should have become extinct. The smaller and weaker animals survived. Perhaps the giant monsters killed each other off in some great battle of prehistoric times, and this theory has more than once been advanced to account for their disappearance.

This Shrimp Is an Unusually Festive One, for It Dances.

From The Philadelphia Record.

A Toga man has probably the most curious pet on record. It is nothing more or

less than a trained shrimp. One would scarcely believe an animal to be possessed of any intelligence, yet this little crustacean, which is a native of the coast of Neptune, really seems to be a most observing little chap. Neptune is the pride of quite a large aquarium, in which he rules supreme.

It is a very fond of music, and when his master plays a mellow organ against the glass side of the aquarium, Neptune shows every manifestation of joy. He bobs around on his tail and twirls his body as though dancing to the tune of the music, and when the strains cease he places his little nose against the glass as though begging for more.

His favorite airs are "A Life on the Ocean Wave" and "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." Neptune's master, a little stick, which he places in the aquarium, and the shrimp will play about this for hours, standing on his tail, turning hand-springs and doing other equally remarkable things.

VIEWING A MAN IN HIS GRAVE.

Morbid sentiment has apparently reached its height in England in a recent hypnotic exhibition at the Royal Aquarium, at which the subject was literally buried alive and allowed to remain so for six days. The hypnotist was sealed up in a stout casket, explained a writer in The World, and in the presence of the spectators lowered into a grave nine feet deep.

The lid of the casket was then removed, and the subject was seen through an aperture, and this connected with a shaft which led to the surface, making respiration possible, and also enabling spectators to view the face of the buried man.

At least seven feet of earth was shoveled down to rest before a cluster of large white flowers like gazing steadily at the flowers a benumbing influence seemed to attack her. The flowers flashed all colors from the midst of them shot a tongue of flame. She was terrified, but she was unable to move or cry out. While in this hypnotized condition the report of a gun was heard, broke the trance and she fainted away.

Her brother, alarmed at her long absence from home, had come to her search of her, and approaching from behind, saw the head of a riddlemaker darting to the roof above the cluster of flowers. He shot the head off with his gun and found that the rattle was a monster in size, being seven feet long and eighteen inches in circumference at the widest part of its body. It had sixteen rattles and a button.

The Leap Year Bird Is a Very Interesting Specimen.

From The London News.

One of the most interesting species of birds described by Mr. Elliott is the red-necked phalarope, a beautiful bird, of which we see little in these islands, but which is up to its native haunts in the arctic regions of America. It is especially remarkable because, as rarely happens among birds, the female is larger and more brightly colored than her mate. And it is the bird that is the most interesting, first to this side, then to that, and finally to the other.

It is a very curious bird, and is often seen by the fair one who has chosen him for his fellows, and there is no escape. At last, like any other bird, he is tired of his life, and the nest, a slight structure of dry sticks is placed in the center of a thick turf of grass. The eggs are four in

number. On these the poor male, the victim of woman's rights, is obliged to sit up in the presence of a large crowd. The man when awakened was apparently none the worse for his experience.

The London Lancet, which prints the account of this distressing spectacle, comments on it, saying:

"It is difficult to imagine a more revolting experiment than this. Even granting that these trances have any use whatever, which we ourselves fail to admit—there can be no possible excuse for making them more horrible than they already are by burying the man."

Any experiment it was desired to perform could have been done equally well by sealing the man up in the box without going through the details of burying him and digging him up again. Moreover, under such circumstances, it is impossible to give him aid quickly should he need it, and, in any case, accidents may be rare in hypnosis, their possibility is by no means to be neglected."

Uniqua.

Being hypnotized by a snake seems to be a little out of the ordinary run of hypnotic influences, but a story comes to the Philadelphia Press from Florida of a rattlesnake which at least possessed this power in an instance.

The incident occurred in a small village of Florida recently. A young girl, named Mrs. Brown, while sitting under a tree in a dense wood, grew tired and sat

down on the ground. She was then seized by a snake which coiled itself around her neck and fastened its fangs in her throat. She was then seized by a snake which coiled itself around her neck and fastened its fangs in her throat.

On the seventh day the casket was dug up in the presence of a large crowd. The man when awakened was apparently none the worse for his experience.

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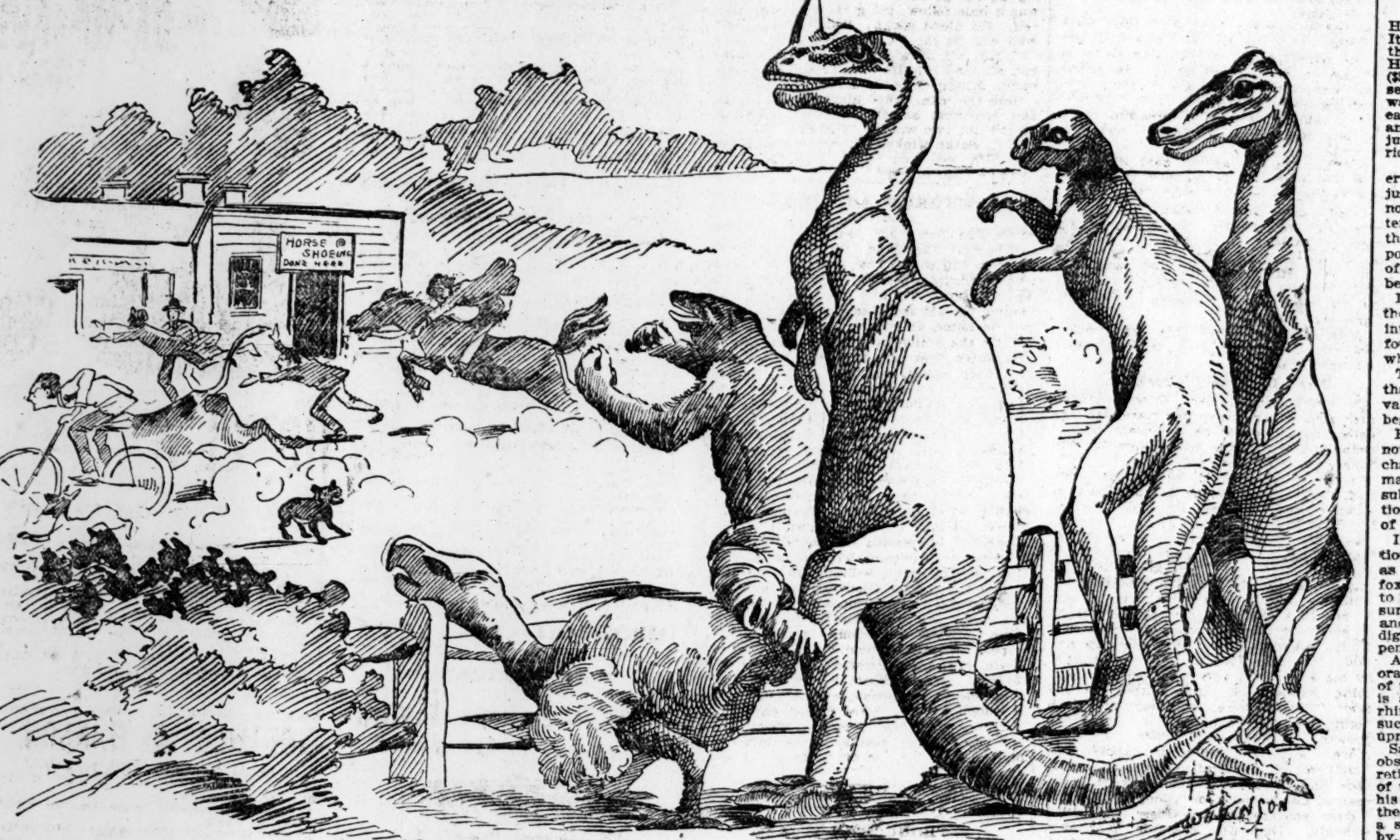
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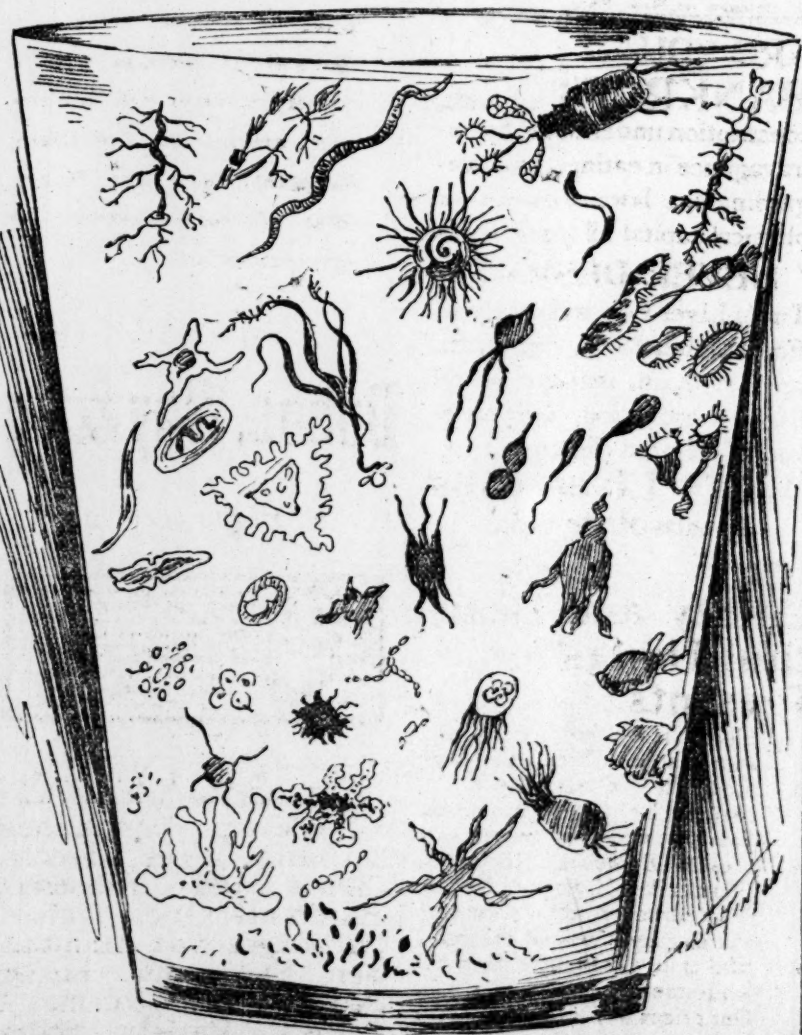
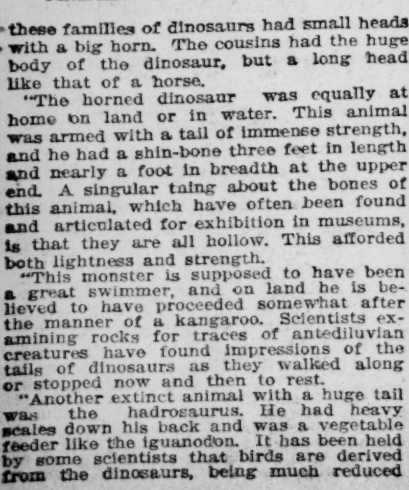
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Men's fine colored Balbriggan Underwear, in blue, brown, gray and tan, regular 50c quality;

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Men's strong all Rubber Suspenders, good buckle, very strong, ten styles, the 25c kind;

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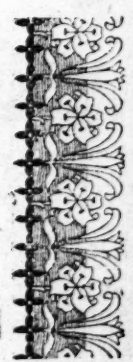
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HON. J. J. HARMON.

I have had occasion to refer to the American Encyclopædic Dictionary. I find that it very thoroughly fills the place in a library which it is intended to occupy. It seems to be up to date, comprehensive in scope, and accurate in definition. I find it of very great value indeed.

HON. RICHARD PRENDERGAST, Chicago.

I have examined the American Encyclopædic Dictionary with a gratification beyond my expectations. I do not at all see how it can be improved upon as to its definitions and derivations. Its merits as an encyclopædia are also great. I know no dictionary that includes so much that is of value.

REV. JAMES GIBSON JOHNSON, Pastor of the New England Church, Chicago.

I have examined sufficiently the etymologies and definitions of enough words to make me feel that the work is honestly, clearly and adequately done. It seems to me that you will make no mistake in urging the claims of this book upon a wide circle of readers.

W. D. MCCLINTOCK, Associate Professor of English Literature in the University of Chicago.

This is to certify that I have carefully examined the American Encyclopædic Dictionary, and find it a work of great value and merit. It is well adapted to meet the needs of the busy man of affairs, and those of the more critical and thorough student of English.

WILLIAM J. JENKINS, President Illinois State Teachers' Association.



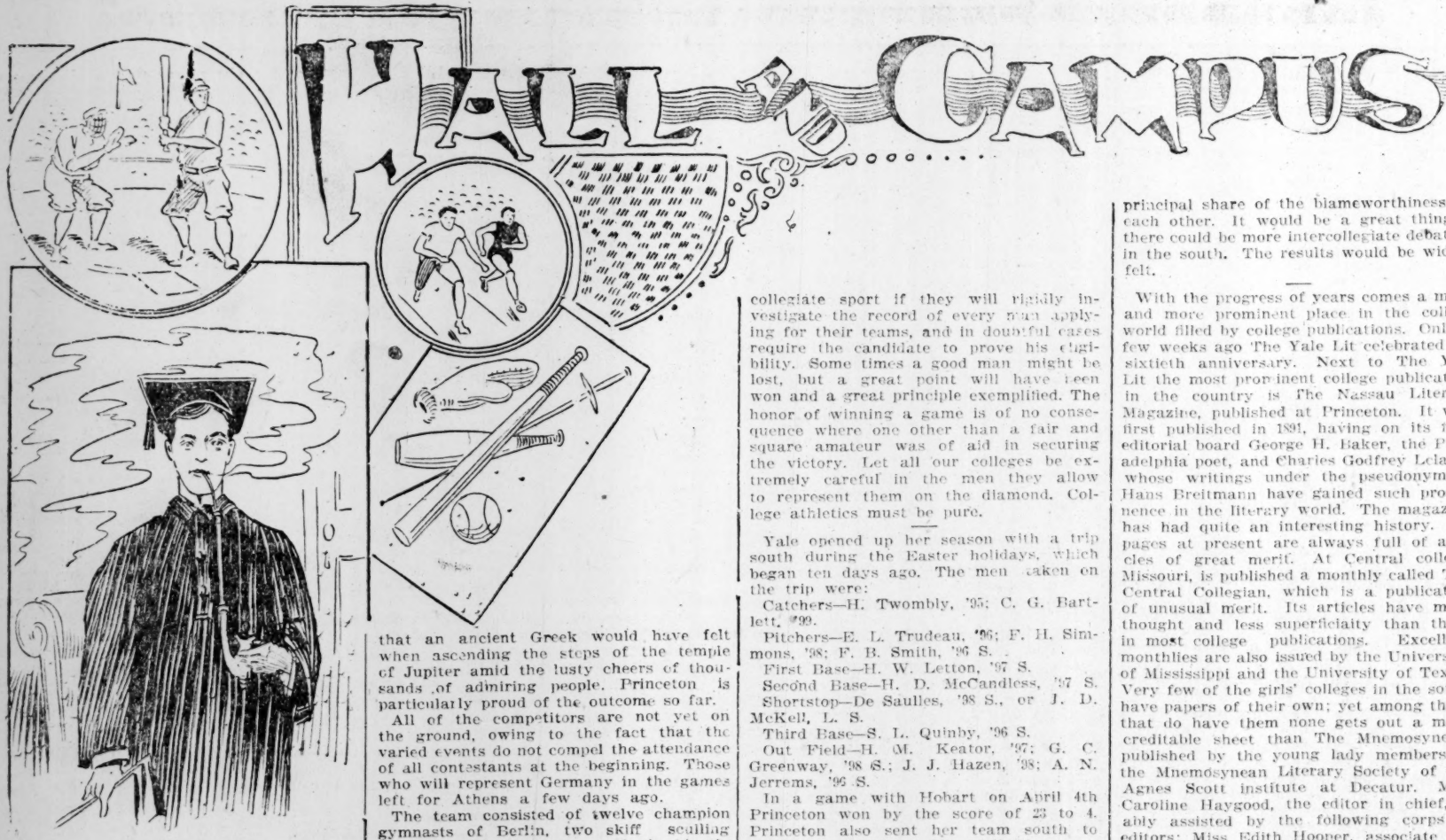
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With great pomp and eclat the Olympic games were on last Monday begun at Athens in the presence of an immense crowd of about forty thousand people. It is, indeed, strange to the modern to read in the newspapers that in the 76th Olympiad, or so soon as such an event in the stadium at Athens. Then the old theater admission fee of two drachmae is charged for admission to the games, adding still more interest to this revival of one of the most important events in ancient Greek life. It would be but an easy effort for the imagination of one standing on the benches surrounding the stadium, seeing the marble around him, and the contestants rushing about the track, to transport himself back some twenty centuries and believe himself to be cheering Phyllis as he throws the disk, or in the presence of those great men whose lives have made Athens great. But let him do a glance at the Acropolis in the distance will tell him too sadly what mutations the revolution of the idea that before him is the old block, or an in our midst a far more than the telescope of gratification to athletes were so. This will do to have a great thing for these institutions of the association itself. There are players who have been accepted by some of the teams in this association who have received money for playing ball and played at times under regular contracts, and are thereby without doubt barred from participation in contests between teams in the association. The faculties of all colleges will do a great thing for pure inter-

Whitney, third base; Hart or Shaw, left field; Hill, center field; McCall, right field. The work of the team is thus described by one of the Tech men:

All of the boys are quick and play together as well as any team that ever covered a diamond. Smith at catch is sure, quick and accurate, can throw well and hits hard. James is playing an excellent first base and swallows all that bounces in his yard. Everett at second base is as sure as any man and certainly reflects credit upon the entire team every time a ball comes his way. St. Johns at short is as good as they make them and as sure a hitter as there could be more intercollegiate debating in the country. The Naval Literature Magazine, published at Princeton. It was first published in 1891, having on its first editorial board George H. Baker, the Philadelphia poet, and Charles Geoffrey Leland, whose writings under the pseudonym of Hans Breitmann have gained such prominence in the literary world. The magazine has had quite an interesting history. Its pages at present are always full of articles of great merit. At Central college, Missouri, is published monthly called The Central Collegian, which is a publication of unusual merit. Its articles have more thought and less superficiality than those in most college publications. Excellent monthlies are also issued by the University of Mississippi and the University of Texas. Very few of the college papers in the south have papers of their own; yet among those that do have them none gets out a more creditable sheet than The Mimosae, published by the young ladies members of the Mimosae Literary Society of the Agnes Scott Institute at Decatur. Miss Caroline Haygood, the editor in chief, is assisted by the following corps of editors: Miss Edith Hooper, associate editor; Miss Elbert Holt, local editor; Miss Annie Emery, exchange editor; Miss Minnie McIntire, business manager; Miss Jessie Edge, assistant manager.

College publications are also of all kinds—daily newspapers, weekly athletic news, monthly literary productions, humorous, etc. Among the last named class there is a number of periodicals published by the colleges that can very favorably compare with such publications as Life, Truth, etc. Among these the most important are The Yale Record, Yale Courant, Harvard Lampoon, Princeton Tiger and Cornell Widow. The Yale Record easily maintains its position at the head of these, and its influence is very potent among all college publications.

The University of Georgia team is to be congratulated on making such a good showing against the Baltimore team. To make four runs and hold them down to thirteen is certainly a great feat when pitted against such strong aggregation. Captain Morris seems to have a set of fast players behind him, and the red and black will doubtless be quite successful on the diamond during the season.

It is pleasing to note that the Tech is once more to put out a ball team. Professors Hall and Coon have accomplished a good result in pushing through the petition to the Tech committee to allow the students to enter the contests with colleges. The Tech should enter the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association and at once identify herself with the movement in favor of pure amateur college athletics.

The team the Techological boys will put out is said to be a very fast one and will consist of the following men: Smith and LaFayette, catchers; Vaughn and Cox, pitchers; James, first base; Everett, second base; St. Johns, short stop;

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and Leigh this week. They certainly are moving in fast company and seem to be holding their own.

A university under the government control is to be established at Tien-Tsin, China. It will have a corps of foreign professors. C. D. Tenney, formerly private tutor to the sons of Li Hung Chang, is to be the first president.

The entries for the Hong Kong regatta, for 1896 closed yesterday. The following have entered for the Grand Challenge cup: Yale, Leander, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Magdalen, Oxford; Thames Rowing Club, London Rowing Club, and Nerens Rowing Club, Amsterdam.

Robert Edgren, of the University of California, on Monday, March 9th, threw the sixteen-pound hammer a distance of 147 feet and 7 inches, breaking all collegiate and world's records. The record was held by Mitchell, N. Y. A. C. 115 feet.

TO RECOGNIZE BELLIGERENTS.

What It Means as Explained by a High Authority.

From The New York World. Professor T. J. Lawrence, of Cambridge University, author of the "Principles of International Law" and a very high authority, makes this clear statement of the exact effect and possible consequences of the United States, to Spain and to Cuba, of the action of congress yesterday. The concurrent resolution finally passed yesterday has no effect whatever, unless executive approval or proclamation gives it force.

Of a people in armed rebellion against their government, as the Cubans now are, Professor Lawrence says: "They are endeavoring, by war, to cut themselves adrift from the state which they term a part and set up a separate existence of their own, and while serious efforts are still being made for their subjection, the government may have created may at any moment be overturned and they may relapse into their former condition."

But meanwhile they are levying armies and carrying on war. War exists as a fact, and interested states must open their eyes to the fact by what is known as recognition of belligerency.

"The effect of this action is to endow the insurgents with the rights of belligerents of an independent state so far as the war is concerned, but no further. Its armies are lawful belligerents, not bandits; its ships of war are lawful cruisers, not pirates; its captures made in accordance with maritime law are good prizes and its blockades must be respected by neutrals."

But, on the other hand, its government cannot negotiate treaties, nor may it accredit diplomatic ministers. The intercourse it carries on with other powers must be informal and unofficial. It has no rights, no immunities, no claims beyond those immediately connected with its war. "Should the belligerent community succeed in defeating all the attempts of the mother country to subvert it, sooner or later existing states will accord it recognition of independence, and it will then stand on the same footing as they do and become a subject of international law in all things."

"Since the recognition of belligerents has such important legal effect, the circumstances under which it may be given by third powers, without giving aid or comfort to the parent state is important. When an independent state is in a distant position, interior of a country, other states would be acting in an unfriendly manner if they recognized the belligerency of the insurgents, because by the nature of the case the incidents of the conflict could not directly affect their subjects."

"The treaty which the United States made with Spain in 1763, and still in force, gives to Spain the right in just such an emergency as has now arisen to stop all American vessels on the high seas and search them for contraband munitions of war, as long as the conflict is in progress. The recognition of the Cubans as belligerents will not give them any right to take place next August."

Virginia played Boston three very close games last week and met Yale, Princeton

or to direct the war. In the treaty of 1871 between the United States and Great Britain, which which the laws of the country accord and are maintained towards all other powers, are the following rules:

"A neutral government is bound. First, to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming or equipping within its jurisdiction of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or carry on war against a power with which it is at peace. It also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel used to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted and armed wholly or in part within its jurisdiction to warlike use."

"Secondly, not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other or for the purpose of the renewal or the augmentation of military supplies or arms or the recruiting of men."

"Thirdly, not to furnish to either belligerent a state of siege is considered sufficient ground, ipso facto, for other powers to recognize belligerency."

"At the outbreak of the civil war President Lincoln declared by proclamation that all the southern ports were blocked, and European powers, led by Great Britain, recognized the Confederates as belligerents. This government protested its lack of authority to do so, and the recognition must be construed as an unfriendly act, but many authorities on international law hold that the European nations could not do otherwise."

"There has been no declaration by Spain of a blockade of Cuban ports, as that would have led nations to recognize a state of blockade. Spain can readily declare a blockade of Cuban ports, but it is not a legal right under international law to do so."

THAT THEATER HAT.

Kansas City Journal: It is surprising how stubbornly women cling to the high theater hat when milliners will charge them just as much for a low one.

New York Recorder: Ohio has just placed on her statute books a law forbidding women to wear high hats at theater performances. The law is just. Its effect is only to guarantee to all spectators what they paid to enjoy. But it leaves some serious abuses unchecked.

Boston Traveller: The law making the wearing of big hats at theaters a punishable offense is now on the statute books of Ohio, and its ulterior intent, that of discouraging the habit of profanity among males, is said to be realizing rapidly.

MR. PATTISON'S BOOMLET.

Florida Times-Union: Robert E. Pattison is a sensible man. He has made kindling wood of the little presidential boom his friends presented him with some time ago.

Chicago Dispatch: A paper in central Pennsylvania has discovered that ex-Governor Pattison is a proponent of the X-ray has been able to accomplish this far.

Providence Journal: One lone Democratic delegate from Pennsylvania has been instructed by his party to vote for the X-ray. And yet this puts the ex-governor pretty near the top of the list in the race for the Chicago nomination.

To Help the Exposition.

Washington, April 10.—The senate today passed a bill giving the aid of the government to a Trans-Mississippi and International exposition at Omaha in 1896.

Retiring of Domsie

By IAN MACLAREN,
Author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," Etc.

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It was an ancient custom that Domsie and Drumhugh should dine with Dr. Davidson in the manse after the distribution of prizes at the school, and his companions both agreed afterwards that the dominie was never more cheerful than on these days. There was always a review of stories when the doctor, and Domsie brought out their favorites, with Drumhugh for an impartial and appreciative audience, and every little addition or improvement was noted in a spirit of appreciative criticism.

During the active operations of dinner, talk was desultory and educational, based on the prospects of the calf crop in the school and the golden stories of the past, ever better than the present, when the end of each university session showered medals on Drumhugh. When the doctor had smoked his first glass of port, having examined it against the light, and the others had prepared their topics for the evening, broken only by wise suggestions from the host, it was understood that genuine conversation might begin.

"Ah, yes," Domsie would remark, by way of intimating that they were now in an open and genial mood, were ready to welcome one of the doctor's best stories, and Drumhugh became inquisitive.

"Ain't no wantin' to trouble ye, doctor, but I've never got over that sermon on the turtle, doctor. It might be a bit old again, but I'm sure gin the dominie ever heard it." May Drumhugh be forgiven!

Whereupon Domsie went on the back trail and affected to search his memory for the words of the turtle, with no satisfaction. May he also be forgiven!

"Toggs, Drumhugh, you are trying to trip my leg, I know you well, eh? As for you, dominie, you've heard the story twenty times. Well, well, just to please you; but mind you, this is the last time."

It was the beginning of a sermon that old Macfarlane, of Glasgow, used to preach on the Monday after the sacrament from the text, "The voice of the turtle is heard in the land," and this was the introduction:

"There will be many wanderers in the latter day, but this is the greatest of them all—the voice of the turtle shall be heard in the land. This wanderer falls into parts, which we shall consider briefly and in order."

"1. A new position, evidently implied where an animal that has gone upon its belly for ages shall arise on its hind legs and walk majestically through the land and sea."

"2. A new voice distinctly promised, where a creature that has kept silence from generation to generation will at last open its mouth and sing melodiously among the trees."

"3. It's mighty," summed up Drumhugh, after the exposition had been fully rehearsed.

"It'll no hear the like of that noo-days in a country. It's weel to be said, for the best story is no worth hearin' frae a pair of hands. The corn needs to be cleaned afore ye tak it tae market."

"The story is not without merit," and the doctor's modesty was all the more striking as he was supposed to have brought the turtle into its present form out of the glendest materials, "but the dominie some far neater things." Anything Domsie had was from Aberdeen, and not to be compared, he explained, with Perthshire marks—being very dry and wanting the salty flavor of the midland county; but he could still recall the divisions of the action sermon given every year before the winter sacrament in Bourne-Lester."

"1. Let us remember that there is a moral law in the universe."

"2. Let us be thankful there is a way of escape from it."

And then Domsie would chuckle with a keen sense of irony at the theology underneath. "For the summer sacrament," he would add after a pause, "I had a discourse on sin w' two heads, 'Original sin, and 'Actual transgressions,' and after Minister Donchard finished w' the first, he was wonderful, and said w' great cheerfulness, 'now let us proceed to actual transgressions.'"

Although Domsie's tales had never in them the body of the doctor's yet he did them with such a pawkie humor, that Drumhugh was fain between the two to cry for mercy, being often reduced to the humiliation of open laughter of which he was afterwards much ashamed.

On the day Domsie made his lamentable announcement, it was evident to his friends that he was cast down and ill, and he only glanced at a Horace which the doctor had been fool enough to buy in Edinburgh, and had treasured up for Domsie's delectation at the close of the school year—that kind of book he loved to handle, linger over, "return to gaze at," for all the world like a Catholic with a relic.

"Printed, do you see, by Henry Stephen, of Paris; there's his trademark, a philosopher gathering twigs from the tree of knowledge—and bound by Boyer—old French morocco. There is a coat of arms—I take it of a peer of France," and the doctor, a born book collector, showed all his love, as Drumhugh would have expected on a three-year-old bullock.

Domsie could not quite resist the contagious enthusiasm; putting on his spectacles to test the printing; running his hand over the gold tooling as one strokes a horse's glossy skin, and tasting afresh one or two favorite verses from a Horace printed and bound by the master craftsman of their day. But it was only a brief rally, and Domsie sank again into silence, from which neither kindly jest nor shrewd country talk could draw him, till at last the doctor asked him, which was going far with us, who thought it the worst of manners to pry into one's secrets:

"What ails you, Domsie? Are any of

your laddies goin' back on you?" and the doctor covered the inquiry by reminding Drumhugh that his glass was low.

"Na, na, they're fighting hard w' body and mind an' dachin' their yerra best, according tae their parts. Some o' the Drumtochty scholars lived and some de'd in this war, but there was nae disgrace on his parish."

"They have made it known in every university of Scotland," broke in the doctor, "and also their master's name."

"Ye've made ower muckle o' my work, but I'm grateful this night an' content to tak' a' ye say in yir goodness, for ye've sent out ma last scholar," and Domsie's voice broke.

"Not a bit of it. Man alive, ye're fit for ten years yet, and for laddies, I know four in the school that'll do you credit for I'm no minister of Drumtochty."

"It's the siller for their fees," began Drumhugh, inwardly overcome by Domsie's unexpected breakdown.

Domsie waved his hand. "The laddies are there and the two or three notes 'ill be gotten as afore, but it'll no be me that'll furnish them."

"What is the meaning of this, Mr. Jamieson?" demanded the doctor, sternly, for the joyful dejection of Domsie was telling on him also.

"It's been on ma mind for years, an' maybe I should have said it lang syne; but it was hard on deat's side, I heve taught ma last class, and ye will need to get another Domsie," and Domsie, who showed of filling his glass.

"Ye're an Aberdeenshire mon, a ken, though maist folk hae forgotten that ye've

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IN THE SCHOOLS.

Boys' High School.

The percentage of attendance averaged by the five classes of the Boys' High school for the past week was one of the highest ever obtained by a school of this city. The boys would certainly be very unpatriotic if they did not feel proud of this excellent record, but it must be taken into consideration that with this school it is no unusual occurrence. Your correspondent wishes to congratulate the Juvenile Journal on its selection of so experienced a correspondent as Willie Parkhurst. This young gentleman was for some time a correspondent for The Junior.

The crowning success of several excellent debates was attained in the "mock trial" of last Friday. As it was correctly conjectured that the trial would consume more time than usual proceedings, the society was called at 10:30 o'clock, and for fully three hours bursts of applause followed each other in quick succession. The case was purely of a criminal nature, Richard Joyner standing accused of the murder of a Russian emigrant known as "Ollivoshky." The scene was laid among the rapacious shops which collected on the High school lot facing Edgewood avenue during the gala days of the exposition. The instrument used in the commission of the crime was a weinerwurst fork. The prosecution claimed that the prisoner had on the night of the 25th of December, 1895, entered one of these shops occupied by the Russian and purchased a weinerwurst composed of nameless materials. Instead of paying for the article he commenced to make his way out of the shop, and when the proprietor requested the payment, he fell into a rage and broke the glass of his camera with a stick. On account of these total grievances, a struggle ensued, and when it had ended Ollivoshky was the victim of a fatal stab. Several eye-witnesses were called on for proof, and in each case corroborated the above statement. The defense, however, pleaded, that in spite of the remonstrances of the prisoner, the Russian insisted on taking his picture, and that in the many movements and turnings of the camera to effect a focus, the glass was broken. Ollivoshky demanded payment for the damage, and in the struggle was killed by Joyner in self-defense.

After the evidence had been concluded the lawyers commenced to speak. Lane and Price for the prosecution and Haas for the defense, made very brilliant speeches, and received a large share of the applause.

The speech of Mr. Haas, especially, was oratorical and to the point. He deserves much praise for his splendid effort. The time occupied by the jury in reaching a verdict was exceptionally short, and read in favor of the defense.

Both pupils and teachers appreciated very highly the attendance of the eighth grade Edgewood avenue school, and the many ladies. It encourages the boys and puts them more in connection with the grammar schools. The subject of debate for next Friday will be quite as interesting as the mock trial. The young orators for gold and silver will voice their sentiments, and the occasion will surely be a lively one.

The school would be pleased to have any visitors attend. J. Youngblood.

Ivy Street School.

"Thus far our fortune keeps an onward course, and we are graced with wreaths of victory." These lines present themselves to my mind as I recur to our debate of last Friday. The F. S. Whiteside Literary and Debating Society of the eighth grade met to discuss the question, "Resolved, That the United States should recognize Cuba," and while your correspondent does not claim any individual honor, she could but exult in the fact that the question was decided in favor of the affirmative and the sentiment contained in the above lines was shared by the side on which she happened to be. In connection with the debate we had also an interesting programme consisting of music and recitations.

We enjoyed a visit from Major Slaton last week. He related an amusing anecdote of Alexander Stephens and Robert Toombs. In which, as is his custom, he introduced a practical lesson. On Friday last the seventh and eighth grades had a spelling match, in which the seventh grade gained a decided victory, having sixteen and two-thirds per cent more left than the eighth. The spelling match over, by invitation we visited the first grade, where we were highly entertained in a varied programme consisting of spelling, music, recitations, etc. Mrs. Harris deserves much credit for the careful and painstaking manner in which she teaches the "young idea." Her whole heart seems to be in her work and we think she has few equals in the city. Mina Lou Blount.

Fair Street School.

The scholars of the sixth grade were very glad to welcome back Lucy Raynor, who has been sick since the early part of December.

The first grade received 100 in attendance, which is remarkable for such small children. The banner was awarded to them.

In the second grade Pearl Baker, Bertha Elliott, Eunice Cochran, Sallie Cochran and John Dougherty are excellent spellers. The scholars are very enthusiastic over the half holiday they are to have on Memorial Day and are all to attend the exercises.

The pupils who are to participate in the singing are practicing under the supervision of Professor Davis.

Our report cards are coming out on the 26th and as we are to have but two more, the scholars all hope to receive the reward of their work and get high averages.

We are so busy preparing for Major Slaton's examinations that there is not much news in the school. Some of the scholars were disappointed and some were not over the decision of the board in regard to commencement day. It was thought that as we had such a long holiday Christmas, we would not have time to prepare for it. Mary Chapman.

Hunter's School.

The most interesting meeting of the season was held on last Friday. The Euphoniales broke all records for reciting.

what is called "the studious four," and the other three are called "the studious three." The studious four have planted some flowers for botanical study. These flowers belong to the ternstroemia family and the merispermaceae family. We perform beautiful experiments. Professor B. F. Hunter has one of the largest laboratories in the city, and in this laboratory we perform the experiments.

Mr. Robert Mitchell is a great astronomer. He has a beautiful observatory, and in this observatory he sits and watches the stars revolve around his alabaster globe. The school wishes him success in his astronomical observations. Gwin Lipes.

Crew Street School.

We had no report from our school last week; not because we did nothing, for Miss Roach keeps us always so industriously employed that for us to do nothing is almost an impossibility.

Last week Professor Bass and Major Slaton both favored us with a visit, and with their large amount of experience in school work, they said they were much pleased with the manner in which the school was progressing. They just left in time to miss a debate upon the subject: "Resolved, That a written constitution is the best form for a free government." The question was decided in favor of the affirmative.

The pupils of the sixth grade are making arrangements for an entertainment to which all children have a cordial welcome, accompanied by a polite request to bring 15 cents for admission and refreshments. Occasionally, when the silence of faithful study prevails in our room, we hear the rumbling of a piece of timber, or the rattling of a workman's hammer, reminding us that we are soon to be possessed of about the largest schoolhouse in the city.

One of our beloved teachers, Miss Mattie Henderson, has been confined at her home for the past two or three days from sickness, but we hope that she will be able to resume her duties on Monday. Lula Wooten.

Mrs. Prather's School.

The past two weeks has been full of pleasant excitement in our school, as we are beginning to speculate upon the possible winners of the medals for scholarship, drawing, elocution and the prize essay. The awards are to be made on the evening of the 28th of May.

The essays will be written in the school-room and no notes will be permitted excepting those that have been inspected by the teacher.

Another subject that has interested us has been the assignment of the parts for the French play, which bids fair to be very entertaining.

The contest in elocution will be decided by a committee of competent judges.

Our choruses and drills, too, begin to enter more into our daily work, and so we feel full of pleasant anticipations during these busy days.

We welcomed three new pupils this week—Miss Louise Harris, Miss Jessie Dearing and Miss Gertrude Westmoreland. Ruth H. Holcomb.

Fraser Street School.

The rolls of honor in the different grades for March were:

First grade—Edna Blackmore, 95.2; Flora Askew, 99.3; Catherine Craig, 99.2; Annie May Askew, 99.2; Irene Wingate, 99.

Second grade—C. Kilpatrick, 98.8; Mary Meyers, 98.1; Mattie Morgan, 98. Florety Butcher, 97.9; Mamie Shivers, 97.1.

Third grade—S. Hancock, 98.5; Beulah Frank, 97.6; Zack Turner, 97.5; Estelle Cooke, 97.3; R. Mayfield, 97.

Fourth grade—Louise Printup, 95.7; Petrina Sefala, 95.6; Willie Hughes, 95.3; Mary Ella Logan, 95.2; Lillian Beaumont, 95.

Fifth grade—Anna Meyers, 98; Sophie Latimer, 97.6; Louise Welch, 96; Delia Bray, 95.6; Hiles Hulton, 95.

Sixth grade—Oma Huff, 97; Julia Haird, 96; John Sage, 95.6; Louis Sherman, 95.9; Miles Dennis, 95.

Seventh grade—Daisy Von der Leith, 98.5; Azella Chandler, 97.2; Corneal Mayfield, 96; Mary Farmer, 95.2; Ida Donehoo, 95; Perle Michael, 95.

Eighth grade—Alle Mann, 98.8; Nannie Catchings, 98.3; Sophia Levy, 97.4; Neb Von der Leith, 97.2; Mary Christian, 96.6; Harry Eberhardt, 95.

In the first, second and third grades all of the names are not sent, because there are so many and it would occupy so much space. In the first grade there are twenty-seven honor pupils, and in the second and third there are nearly as many.

The seventh and eighth grades had a spelling match which resulted in victory for the eighth grade. It was a very close race, the eighth grade winning only by a small proportion.

The eighth grade boys had a debate on "Resolved, That the United States should recognize the independence of Cuba." The question stood 4 to 3 in favor of the negative at the end of the limited time. Alle Mann.

Atlanta Night School.

Our school is in a prosperous condition, and those who attend regularly are being greatly benefited. The honor roll is somewhat small for the last month's examination. It is:

Eighth grade, W. A. Boyle 96%, Fred Volberg 96%; fifth grade, Fraser Shecut 95. Many made strong efforts to get on the roll, but missed it by a small percent.

The society of the night school is one of the leading features. It meets every Friday night. On last Friday night the society was called to order by our president, B. Brown. The roll was called and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The following query was read: "Resolved, That the ante bellum negro enjoyed life better than the negro of the present time." Affirmative, A. Barrer and B. Brown; negative, A. Boyle and D. London. The president, Mr. Brown,



Mae Lenoir, Bartlett, Tex.—Dear Junior: While the prairie is wrapped in a gloomy mist, I shall chat awhile with you. This is a black waxy prairie land, and I hear every one say, and I suppose they speak truthfully, that this is "the garden spot of Texas." Ten years ago this land was not under fence; now it is nearly all in cultivation. I am making myself six different kinds of scrap books, namely: one of poetry, literature (biographical), history, travel, natural history and one about flowers (poetry). Will some of you be so kind as to send me clippings for them? The one sending me the nicest selection I will send some Texas cactus, and to some of the others I can return the kindness by sending them wild flowers from the Texas prairies or Alamo vine seed.

Floyd Whittemore, Wentworth, N. C.—Dear Junior: I will tell you about my dog. He is just as smart as he can be. His name is Washington, but we call him Wash. He has brown and white spots on his back. I have a little wagon and hitch him up and he just pulls lovely, and I can haul anything that is not very heavy; but I think he is right strong, because one time I tied him to a table leg and he pulled the table down. I would like some little boy ten years old (that is my age) to correspond with me. I will bid you all adieu.

Sammie Grimes, Moffat, Texas: I live in the western part of Bell county, three miles west of Moffat. This part of the country is mountainous, and is drained by the Leon river. The Leon valley is black land and very productive. Cotton, corn, wheat, oats, millet and potatoes are the principal products. The mountains are covered with vast forests of cedar, which is very valuable for fencing and blocking for building purposes and is used altogether for stovewood. The principal timbers in the valley are liveoak, hackberry, pecan, walnut, etc. Churches and schools are numerous and convenient. We have three denominations represented here—Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian. I would be glad to correspond with some of the cousins. Success to The Constitution.

Pattie Floyd, Maitland, Ala.—Dear Junior: I thought many times I would write and tell you about my little pet, which was a darling sweet brother, whom we all loved and cherished fondly; but I delayed too long, and now it is sad to have to tell you he is gone, aged eleven months and three days. I miss him so much, he was so sweet and so good, and in the late afternoon when I would carry him out among the flowers I would just think he indeed, we all miss him sadly; but mamma calls him now her "Paradise Blossom." Indeed, we all miss him sadly; but mamma says God will keep his sweet little spirit, protect his precious dust, raise him up at the last day, and if we are good and faithful, restore him to us again with all his former beauty and loveliness, made radiant by the glorious immortality he shall then put on. With many kind wishes, I will close. I send 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Bessie Cain, Itasca, Tex.: As this is my thirteenth birthday I will make my first attempt to write to The Constitution, although I have been silently reading and admiring The Junior department for four years. I am a native of Mississippi and have been here only three years. I am well pleased with the country and society. I live one and a half miles from Itasca, a flourishing little town of about two thousand inhabitants with three good schools, and I go to the public school, but have been absent for the last three weeks as I have had the measles; my teacher broke out with them in the schoolroom; a great many of the pupils had them, which interfered with the school a great deal. Our school has eight teachers and four hundred pupils on the roll. I enjoy seeing so many marching down from chapel service, which is carried on in the hall above.

Nannie Moody, Glenville, N. C.—I have chosen "Idleness" for my subject, which I hope you will all meditate on and agree with me. Let us arouse ourselves, young people. Shake off the wretched and disgraceful habits of the do-nothing, if we have been so unfortunate as to incur them, and go to work at once. "But what shall I do?" you, perhaps, ask. Anything, rather than continue in dependent and demoralizing idleness. Of all contemptible things there is nothing half so wretched as a lazy person. Idler! Take the foregoing home to yourself. Don't try to persuade yourself that the cap doesn't fit you. Honestly acknowledge its fitness. It will be a great point gained to become honest with yourself. It will be a step forward a step toward that justice to others which your present conduct absolutely ignores. Leisure is sweet to those who have earned it, but burdensome to those who get it for nothing. Correspondents solicited.

Vera Vashti Edwards, Owensbyville, Ga.—Dear Junior: As it has been about two years since I wrote to The Constitution, I thought I would write again. I see where one of the cousins told about her playthings, so I will tell about mine. I have a little stove, table and tea set, a little washboard and iron, a bedstead, dresser and bureau, a piano, sofa, chairs, music stool and fireplace. I wonder if any of the cousins like to read as well as I do. I like to read, and am quite fond of poetry. My favorite poets are Robert Burns, Long-

appreciation by contributing, if only a note, to the comforts of the smallest little children.

Note—Many thanks; your first letter was never received.

Ila Hogsed, Loftis, N. C.—Dear Junior: I have wanted to write a long time. This is my first attempt to write to a paper. I delight in reading The Junior letters very much. Our parents have learned us to work. We can do most any kind of work on the farm. I delight in helping brothers feed night and morning. The part I like best is feeding and caring for the little lambs. We girls can do all kinds of work. Papa has a country store, clerks for him. Our postoffice is away. I am glad when my turn to go horseback for the mail. Brent county seat, is on a boom now, as a road is completed and trains are run.

Lizzie Walker, Roberta, Ga.—Dear Junior: I have just finished reading Junior letters and enjoyed them very much. I think they have improved very much. We live near Flint river; it is a very river. The Indian, who named it, is on its banks not far from here. There is a great many curiosities near here, is a vault near here. We visited it a ago. It is a man and his wife. She is natural, but he does not. I visited exposition. I saw a great many We staid two days. I wish I could staid to tell half I saw, just in that of time. I was there on children's saw Santa Claus.

Raymond Morton, Brownsville, Tex.—Dear Junior: I will take "Sport" for subject. Sport is the exercise of any life, such as going fishing and hunting go hunting very often and enjoy it very much. Hatchie river is about three from my home and my brother and my father go very often. I am to see that The Junior correspondence improving, for I do enjoy reading the letters from the cousins. Some of them are so full of good reading. Best wishes to Aunt Susie and the cousins.

Claude Lawrence, New Birmingham, Tex.—Dear Junior: We believe spring come, bringing in her train warbling birds and bright flowers, to cheer us. The birds dance away in glee, seeming to call enthusiasm from the entrancing smile of spring. The hillsides are covered with herds of bleating kine; and Spring has dressed herself in her most gorgeous gown. There is nothing in which God shows His love and power more than in a bright spring morning, when the birds are twittering about and all nature is trying to make this world a paradise for pilgrims. How truly has youth been called the springtime of life, for 'tis then we have inspiring hopes and ambition for our souls with fire like that from above. 'Tis then that fancy revels in her wild dreams of noble achievements. Everything is beautiful. Life lies out its path paved with flowers, watered by freshening and limpid streams. 'Tis then we cannot see with prophetic eye from the depths of the future the midday gloom we will have to tread through scorning heat and desert waste.

Annie Wilburn, Round Oak, Ga.—Dear Junior: Reading so many nice letters in The Constitution I have decided I would write. As Aunt Susie wishes us to write on one subject, I will select "Books." I think they are very nice to have. I once read a very nice story by the name of "The Donkey and the Salt." So I will tell you a little about it. One time an old man went to town for a load of salt. On the way back he had to cross several streams of water. When they were crossing the first stream the donkey stumbled and the salt fell into the water. The donkey saw that this made his load much lighter, so at the next stream he took pains to stumble again. This time he took so much salt that the old man had to go back to town for another load. No old man noticed as they went that the donkey stumbled in each stream. By time they got back to town there was salt left in the bags. The man made up his mind to cure the donkey of this trick. So he had the bags filled with sponges, promising to return them soon. Just as he expected, down fell the donkey in the first stream where they came to. But this time he found the load so heavy he could scarcely rise. Then the old man started back to town again and had no further trouble in getting his salt home. Correspondence solicited.

Dorcas, Carrollton, Ala.—Dear Junior: I notice that most of the cousins are writing on one subject, so I've decided to write on temperance.

There is not one who really expects to be a drunkard; not one who thinks it possible that his strength shall fall, his senses become impaired, his character ruined and his life rendered wretched by the use of strong drink. And yet the fact that many are going to destruction proves how sadly and surely men are deceived when they do not listen to the voice of reason and give heed to the lessons of experience. The drunkards of today were once innocent school children a few years ago, and the drunkards of a few years hence will be those who are boys today. "Wine is a mocker." It deceives the boy with false ideas of manliness; it disappoints the man by giving him the weakness without the innocence of boyhood; to the cold it offers warmth; to the overheated it promotes coolness; the weak it ratalizes with anticipated strength; the sick it cheers with false hopes of health; it deludes the coward with expectation of courage; it makes the very ground beneath his staggering with unsteady motion; and the bitter end of protracted drunkenness sums up an accumulated life of misery in a dreadful delirium tremens. The Junior. Adieu.

Charles F. Baugert, Junior: Perhaps some of the cousins would like to see some wheat up here in Iowa.

During the winter the ground is plowed and the wheat is sown. It is now in the ground and will be ready to harvest in the fall. The wheat is a very hardy plant and will grow in almost any soil. It is a very important crop in Iowa and is one of the main sources of wealth for the state. The wheat is harvested in the fall and is then stored in granaries until it is needed for food or for export.

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY.

FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Sent Free, as a Supplement, to the Readers of the Daily Constitution.

All Letters and Communications Intended for this Issue Must be Addressed to The Constitution, Jr.

ATLANTA, GA., April 12, 1896.

The Junior League.

Baseball is now all the rage and for the past two weeks teams in the different schools and on the outside have been forming very rapidly. They have not only organized but have settled down to work in fine style, and already some very good games have been played.

All the boys will remember the Junior Baseball League of last year—its great success, the prizes awarded, etc. It is the purpose of The Junior to reorganize the league this season and steps to that end will be taken immediately.

All clubs whose members are not over eighteen years old and who would like to join the league are requested to have a representative of their team at a meeting at The Junior office, on the sixth floor of The Constitution building, at 3 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon of this week. The editor of The Junior will be on hand and complete reorganization will be perfected, officers chosen, committees named, etc.

The Junior will present a handsome trophy to the winning club this season as it did last. Fuller particulars concerning this and other features will be announced after the meeting has been held.

Remember the meeting on Wednesday afternoon and see that your club has a representative present. Every one will be allowed a voice in the framing of the rules and regulations of the league.

Children's Part Memorial Day.

The children will take part in the exercises on the 27th of this month—Memorial Day.

Not only in Atlanta, but in cities all over the south where the day is observed, the children will take up their part, and generally it will be well carried out.

Through a special act of the board of education, Professor Davis, the music teacher in Atlanta's public schools, is training a chorus of scores of school children from the different schools, and on Memorial Day they are expected to give some of the best music ever heard on such occasions. The school will be granted a holiday on this day and thousands of the pupils will attend the exercises, thus filling another part, for their presence will be inspiring to the older ones.

Let all the children attend these exercises. They can present a grand spectacle if they will.

The sweet music of a chorus of 200 school children will awake deep emotion within the breasts of the survivors of the many dead over whose graves the exercises will be conducted in the beautiful cemetery.

WORKING FOR MISSIONS.

Sunday School Society of the Second Baptist Church Will Entertain.

The Girls' Working and Prayer Society of the Second Baptist church Sunday school, composed of a number of young girls, will give an entertainment next Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock for the benefit of the missionary work of the society.

Only girls will be present and an admission fee of 5 cents will be charged and elegant refreshments will be served for 10 cents. The members have arranged a good programme and expect a nice time.

He Filled the Bill.

From Youth's Companion.

A dealer in stuffed animals, who also kept a few live creatures for sale, gave his shop boy, who was permitted to sell the stuffed specimens, orders to call him when any one asked for any of the living animals. One day a gentleman called and demanded a monkey.

"Any one of these?" asked the boy who was in charge. He pointed to the stuffed specimens.

"No; I want a live monkey," answered the customer.

The boy stepped to the door of the back shop and called to his master:

"You're wanted, sir."

Dogs of Belgium.

Fifty thousand Belgian dogs are employed in dragging small carts about the streets. They are said to have greater pulling power than any other animal, being able to pull four times their weight. They are often overloaded and cruelly treated, and an effort is being made to improve their condition by passing laws prohibiting the use of the whip and kicking, and prohibiting the employment of dogs under twenty-two inches shoulder height.

A HUNTER

OF

Wild Beasts

By CLEVELAND MJEFFETT.

It is a remarkable thing that Paul Du Chaillu, who in his earlier years gained such fame from his explorations in Central Africa and from the thrilling recital of his adventures, has not cared in the period of his mature manhood to renew his experiences in the same field. He enjoys talking about lions, tigers, elephants and gorillas and other big game, but is well content to leave them in the forest jungle while he treads the pathways of civilization and enjoys the life of great cities. Almost equally remarkable is the indifference of this thorough Frenchman to the charms of Paris and his own country, and his decided preference for the western continent. He likes Americans better than Frenchmen; he likes New York better than Paris, and as a place to rest in for the summer, he likes New London better than any spot on earth.

Reminiscences.

Finding myself beside M. Du Chaillu at a resort in better Bohemia some time ago, I finally, but not without difficulty, drew him away from his favorite topic of the Vikings, and induced him to tell me something about the big animals of far-away lands which he has hunted so many times. He spoke fluently in English, but with Gallic animation, and it was a fine sight to see this little man, brown-skinned, well preserved, and full of kindly humor, light up as he called to mind those stirring times of long ago.

We talked gorillas for a while and he expressed no sympathy with the Darwinian theory, regarding the distance between man and these big apes as too great to be spanned by any step of science. To his notion there is little that suggests the human form in the anatomical structure of the gorilla, the animal having great difficulty in maintaining its equilibrium on its hind legs and always going down on its haunches, almost sitting down, when about to attack. And yet he admitted that the animal's remarkable facial resemblance to man, in spite of its repulsive hideousness, always made him feel a certain sinking of heart on killing a gorilla. Nor could he look without feeling upon a dead gorilla. M. Du Chaillu remembers killing a gorilla that stood nearly six feet in height, and had a reach of the arms of nine feet. Its large toe was as thick as a man's wrist, while the hands, with their great claws, had strength to crush a man's skull or disembowel him with a single blow. He had heard a gorilla's roar three miles off.

Tiger Intuition.

The tiger is the greatest fighter in the jungle, and seems to know its superiority over other animals, one indication of this being found in the straight course it takes in going to a watering place, its trail moving ahead unswervingly while the tracks of other animals show breaks and hesitations from various alarms. A tiger has all the strength of the lion with the advantage of greater quickness and cunning.

Tigers might be called the cannibals among wild beasts, hence it is a well-established fact that the males often devour their own cubs and in some instances their females. It is probably for this reason that the tigress conceals her cubs from their sire as soon as they are born and leaves him herself as soon as afterwards as may be.

There is united testimony that tigers know the difference between natives armed only with spears and white men carrying rifles, and they are far more apt to attack the former than the latter. A white man armed is comparatively safe from attack in the jungle unless the animal he is hunting is brought to bay or wounded.

Trapping tigers is royal sport, and here no device conceived by white men has been found superior to the native method, which is at once simple and effective. Half-way between the tiger's lair and its accustomed watering place is dug a pit twelve or fourteen feet square and somewhat deeper, with sides sloping out after the manner of an Indian cache, so that the bottom is several feet larger than the mouth. Every particle of fresh dirt is removed and the opening is then concealed by branches and leaves, over these being erected a primitive tripod fifteen or twenty feet high. From the apex, a purely bound, is suspended a live goat at a height calculated to tempt the tiger's spring. And there the animal is left an unwilling sacrifice, kicking and struggling until the great beast shall come forth.

Attracted by the prospective feast, the tiger creeps up within bounding distance, then gives a mighty leap and falls into the pit. There he is kept a prisoner for several days, his frantic efforts to escape only serving to exhaust his strength. Meanwhile his captors have constructed a bran new cage which is carefully let down over him, large pieces of rattan being gradually worked beneath until he is completely shut in. By this time the tiger is usually nearly dead from exhaustion and wounds, and in this condition a most miserable object, he and his cage are hoisted to the surface.

An Experience with a Lion.

In regard to lions, it seems there is foundation for the statement that these great cats often refuse to attack a man, even when unarmed. One of M. Du Chaillu's gun bearers, for instance, on one occasion, came unexpectedly face to face with a lion, at a distance of less than three feet. The native had sufficient coolness to stand absolutely motionless, not even attempting to shift the weapon he carried from his left into his right hand,

THE JUNIOR LEAGUE.

IT WILL BE REORGANIZED ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

It Is Desired That Every Team in the City Be Represented—General Baseball News.

As announced in a leading editorial, the Junior Baseball League will be reorganized at a meeting to be held next Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at The Junior office.

Every young baseball club in the city is requested to have representatives at the meeting. The league will be conducted this season practically in the same manner as it was last season. There will be two divisions, so as to give the younger teams an equal showing to capture the pennant.

All boys interested in baseball are invited to be present at the meeting, as reorganization will be perfected in every detail. Officers will be elected and bylaws adopted. Any team composed of white boys under eighteen years of age will be admitted.

South Side Stars III.

The South Side Stars III is the name of a baseball team composed of nine very small boys of the south side. This team is under the management of Charley Cox, aged ten years, whose picture is printed in The Junior. Charley is the able manager of the young team. His team is his delight when he arranges them in their respective positions and gives them the words, "Play ball." He is not at all afraid of their ability to wipe off the face of the earth any team of their age.

"I want the Junior league to have three divisions this year," said Charley, "for we



CHARLEY COX.
Manager of the South Side Stars, III.

won't have much of a showing if we have to play against big boys. But just put us in the third division and we will show you how to play ball."

Charley, though only ten years old, played ball last year. He is the most enthusiastic baseballist at Capitol avenue and that thoroughfare can boast of more amateur junior ball players than any other in the city.

Charley, above all other things, is proud of the personnel of his team. Charley is pitcher, John Goodwin is catcher and Charley Watson, Cliff Tupper and Frank Merrill play the first, second and third bases respectively. The other players are: Carroll Steele, right field; John Goldsmith, center field; Charley Rushton, left field, and Cam Dorsey, shortstop.

The team has played only one game so far and they won.

The Tigers.

Another Capitol avenue team is the Capitol Avenue Tigers, composed of boys most of whom are in Crew street school. This team is made up as follows:

Albert Osborn, catcher; Joe Gatins, pitcher; Earnest Bell, first base; Paul Weems, second base; Garfield Thibadeau, third base; Mike Murphy, shortstop; Jim Keornel, left field; Fred Wylie, center field and Joe Sanders, right field.

Grant Park Strikers.

The following communication states that the Grant Park Strikers are open to challenge from any other team:

The scholars of Fair Street school have organized a baseball team, known as the Grant Park Strikers. We are open to all challenges. They can address communications to Abe Kline, Kimball house. We have practiced games at recess on the playground with varying success. I will endeavor to send you a report of all games played by us.

Mack Dyer.

The Calhoun Street Pickers.

The boys of the eighth grade of Calhoun street school have organized a baseball team and are open to challenges. Any baseball team can address communication to Joseph Hiscox, 286 Spring street, and arrange for a game.

West End Players.

Under the management of New Johnson the West End ball team is right in line with their competitors of Atlanta.

Hugh Caldwell is certainly a steady player and an excellent batter. He gets in his hits at the right time.

Arthur Howell is one of the star members and his work at short is quick and snappy.

The best pitcher of last season, Grier

Osborn for the South Side team. Up to the third inning the game stood 5 to 3 in favor of the South Side Star Juniors, but in the fourth the West End boys "got their eye onto the ball" and likewise their bats and knocked out sixteen runs. After that they were never headed.

The "Bucks."

As the baseball season advances new teams are daily added to the list. Among the latest additions is the Bucks. The name is certainly a very novel one, but the members say that they have given themselves the proper appellation and intend to stick by it. They announce their willingness to accept challenges: Catcher, Juarles; pitcher, Smith; first base, Lowe; second base, Mallory; third base, Myers; shortstop, Harris; left field, Murray; right field, Attwood; center field, Burke.

North Side Team.

A baseball team to represent the north side of the city has recently been formed. The following young gentlemen compose the team: Avery, catcher; Phuley, pitcher; Thompson, first base; Harris, second base; Millam, third base; Arnold, shortstop; Herrington, center field; Crawford, left field; Brooks, right field; Holcombe, substitute.

Challenges from teams of reasonable size will be gladly received. All communications should be addressed to Louis Herrington, 438 Jackson street.

A very interesting game was played between Fred Heath's team and the players of West End last Thursday. The West End team took the victory by a score of 29 to 9.

HAD FUN AT THEIR MEETING.

Hugh Lyndon Took the Prize in on Easter Egg Hunt.

The Crescent Literary Society met last week at the residence of Mr. S. M. Wilson, on Tattall street. It was the regular meeting, and many interesting features were brought in. Endless fun was created among the members by Josh Johnson, Charles Pritchett and Hugh Lyndon.

A series of electric shocks were given by the society's electrician, Ed. Elger.

After the adjournment of the society the guests were surprised by a happy Easter egg hunt, which had been arranged by Mrs. Wilson. Hugh Lyndon took the prize by finding half of an egg.

The meeting was a highly interesting one, as all the meetings are.

New Society Organized.

The Friday Afternoon Debating Society was organized Friday, April 3d, by Crew street school boys. The following officers were elected: Brainerd Brantley, president; Earl Therkill, vice president, and Rufus O'Farrell, treasurer. The society is a secret one.

Little Cubans in School.

This is the picture of two little brothers, aged eight and six. They are just from Cuba, where their father has lived nearly all his life. Edgar and Maringue Crabb are their names. They are very bright



EDGAR AND MARINGUE CRABB.

little fellows and are learning fast to speak English. When they learn English they can speak two languages, as they are very familiar already with the Spanish language.

Thomas A. Nelson.

This little man is the first honor pupil in the first grade of Calhoun street school. He is only eight years of age and commenced school last fall. When he started he announced that he was going to get on the honor roll, and being a very bright and studious young man, he kept his word.



THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Supplement to the
Atlanta Constitution

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1896.

Out of Bondage

A Strange Story of Some White Slaves.

BY ERNEST FELLOWS.

It was high noon on the Wandersforde plantation, and the toiling slaves were permitted to rest awhile from their labors.

Around the warehouse, where the tobacco was stored, a number of these unhappy beings had gathered to eat their slender midday meal. When one speaks of slavery among the Virginian tobacco fields the picture naturally presents itself of a number of negroes, more or less dusky, and more or less well treated. But the Wandersforde plantation in this year of grace 1860, had within its walls not a single negro slave. Without exception all its bondsmen were whites—mostly criminals, but not a few political prisoners thus inhumanly exiled and enslaved. For as yet Virginia was one of England's penal colonies, and white slavery was a flourishing institution under the rule of that iron dictator, Oliver Cromwell.

Among those who sat in the shadow of the warehouse was one whose fine presence and appearance of great physical strength would have attracted attention anywhere, despite the wretched garments in which he was arrayed. By his side sat a mere child, yet so like his giant companion that no one could have failed to proclaim the twain father and son. As a matter of fact, they were entered thus in the black book of Charlestown port:

"3,065—formerly known as Maurice O'Carney, colonel commanding a foot regiment of ye county Kilmore against his grace ye lord protector. Sent to be sold in ye Virginias. N. B.—A dangerous malignant, with great influence among ye Irishie."

"Also his son Phillip, not a slave."

Thus had the chief of the ancient clan O'Carney, and his only child, been exiled from their native land and doomed to toil in the tobacco fields of the new world, the father as a bondsman, the son as a bondsman's son.

The motley horde sitting around the log house clearly looked upon the slave number 3,065 as a superior, in spite of the fact that he alone of them all wore gages upon his ankles. In point of fact, fully a score of them were his own kindred, members of the Clan O'Carney, and exiled by Cromwell, together with their chief. Just now some topic of extraordinary interest seemed to absorb the attention of the slaves. Even the little Phillip O'Carney was listening eagerly, while his father read from a closely written manuscript which he held in his hand. The document was nothing less than one of the news-letters common in those days, and it contained the stirring intelligence that the protectorate had ended in England and that Charles II sat upon the throne of his ancestors.

This announcement led to a shout of joy from the slaves, the Irish contingent leading the way with the wild "whurroo!" of their nation. Any change in the home government meant hope for the slaves, while Colonel O'Carney and his followers felt that Charles Stuart could not forget the faithful people who had suffered slavery and the whip for his father's sake. So resonant were the cries of these exiles that a couple of overseers came armed with whips to drive them half fed back to the tobacco fields. They went, almost joyous-

ly, bowed and his mighty frame grew feebler every day. But as he waned young Phillip O'Carney waxed strong. In his thirteenth year the chief overseer picked him out as a likely lad to wait at table and the like; whereby it came about that although not legally a slave, Phil was forced to toil without pay as did his father and the other exiles. But in his capacity of servant he learned many things that were of use thereafter.

One day as Colonel O'Carney was breaking bread under the warehouse, his son came to him with the light of a great purpose in his eye. "Father," he said, "I am going to set you free."

O'Carney looked at his son in a sad, hopeless way, and merely answered: "Phillip, acushla, only the good lord can do that."

But the thirteen-year-old scion of a resolute race, was not to be thwarted. Sitting down beside his father on the log, he whispered to him long and earnestly—whis-

pered in their way. Besides Phil was very, very sick; and altogether it was a blessed sight for our little wanderer when the coast of Ireland loomed up to leeward, and the journey was all but over. As the Mary Bishopp entered the Bristol channel Phil stepped timidly to the cabin occupied by the captain and begged to say a few words to that worthy.

"Want your money already, do ye, ye young lubber?" roared the captain.

"No—no sir," stammered Phil—"I want to tell you something." And there and then, at first with many hesitations, but gradually more clearly, he told his whole history, and his object in coming to England to Captain Jenkyn Bulpett. The honest captain was dumbfounded by this relation and for a long time could not say a word. At length, slapping Phil on the back with such force as to send him sprawling, he bellowed: "Sink me, if I don't give ye a tow-line. I'm a daddy myself, but I wish I had sons like ye."

Captain Bulpett kept his word. At Bristol Phil was housed in the Bulpett residence and furnished with decent clothing belonging to sundry male Bulpetts of about his age. Then with a bright guinea in his pocket he went in the brig "Pride of the West" from Bristol to London, under the care of Captain Bulpett's oldest son, the skipper of that tight little craft. In London he lodged at the "Three Marines" in Wapping, and for two whole days was so dazed by the noise and turmoil that he scarcely dared to stir abroad. At length, protected by Jack Bulpett, he

his companions' merriment. "Tis strange," he said, "that one should come from America to see us. We had thought we were not worth a journey from Temple Gardens. * * * Young traveler your desire is gratified. We—that is, I am the king."

Off came Phil's tary cap, and down he went on one knee with a simplicity that was gracefulness itself. Then he plucked from his bosom a roll of paper, guarded for many weeks—the personal petition of Maurice O'Carney, late colonel of foot and now a slave in the Virginias, to His Majesty, King Charles II.

Charles glanced at the superscription, and his somewhat flippant manner gave way forthwith to deep interest. The group of noblemen and courtiers exchanged glances of mingled amusement and surprise; while Phil, having risen, at a sign from the king, stood with heaving breast and trembling hands, watching Charles's every movement.

"Odds boddikins!" cried the king at length, "this is the strangest, saddest story! My lord duke, you are our index of Ireland. Did you ever hear of a Colonel Maurice O'Carney?"

The great duke of Ormonde—he it was whom Charles addressed—instantly replied: "Yes, sire, he commanded a regiment for your sainted father. No one knows what became of him, and his estates belong to one Langrishe, a private soldier under Cromwell. It was a famous old clan, that of O'Carney. My ancestors had the honor of killing many of them."

"So it is true, then!" said the king. "My lords, this worthy colonel is now a slave on a Virginian plantation, with a score of his clan; and this—this young hero is his son, who has come all alone across the Atlantic to ask our clemency—he should have said our gratitude. * * * Rochester, you will see that the boy is cared for and clothed as becomes his station. Let him come before the council tomorrow. This grievous wrong shall be set right."

For once Charles the Second kept his troth. When Phillip O'Carney went back to Virginia he carried with him the title deeds to the broad lands of his ancestors, together with a free pardon for "Colonel Maurice O'Carney, created Sir Maurice O'Carney, baronet of Castle Carney, and all of the O'Carney blood that are in bondage with him."

It was a happy homeward voyage that the freed slaves made from Charlestown; and the ship they sailed aboard was the saucy Mary Bishopp, Jenkyn Bulpett, master.

Children of Presidents.

From The Chicago Record.

Washington, April 5.—The living representatives of the blood of President Taylor is the daughter of Jefferson Davis, although Miss Winnie Davis's main source of pride is in her title of "Daughter of the Confederacy" more than in the fact that her grandfather was in the white house.

Robert T. Lincoln is the only surviving child of his great father. He was married soon after the assassination of President Lincoln to Miss Mary Harlan, the daughter of Senator Harlan, of Iowa. Harlan was secretary of the interior under Lincoln.

Robert Lincoln has been successful. In his position as secretary of war during the administrations of Garfield and Arthur and as minister to England under Harrison he has been greatly aided by the social talents and popularity of his charming wife. The sad death of his promising son Abraham has cut off his branch of the family from a continuation of the family name.

The two daughters of the family are interesting women. Mary, who is the wife of Charles Isham, of New York, has a fine boy three years old, who bears the name of Robert Lincoln Isham, and who is as full of promise as may be in one of his tender years.

Jesse Lincoln, the other daughter, is nineteen years of age, very attractive, very intelligent and a good musician. Robert Lincoln is a Harvard man and a successful lawyer in Chicago.

The name of Johnson gained no luster through the male descendants of President Andrew Johnson. His three sons—Charles, Robert and Andrew—never took life in a serious way, and their lives were short and of little significance outside of a very narrow sphere.

The prominent figure among the Johnson children was Martha. She was married in 1857, at the age of twenty, to Judge D. T. Patterson, a man much older than herself, who was prominent in the politics of the time, and who was sent to the senate from Tennessee. Mrs. Patterson was lady of the white house during the administration of President Johnson and was a graceful and popular hostess. Her father left her by will a large estate near Greenville, Tenn. Her husband retired from politics and spent his last days on the farm which has since been the home of his widow. Mrs. Patterson's chief delight and care is in the little grandchild, whom she has had with her since the death of the child's mother, her daughter, Belle.



BEFORE THE KING.

pered to such good account that ere he had half done, the old soldier had begun to hold himself erect, and to reflect the hopeful radiance of his son's glance. Then there was a lingering, tearful farewell between father and son, which somewhat surprised the other slaves who witnessed it. "Oddsfish!" quoth a surly rogue who had been a mummer and vagrant in the midlands—"it minds me o' a stage-play. One would think the young sprig had been going on some far voyage."

And on a "far voyage" was Phil O'Carney bound. Early next morning, while the blue jays were hardly awake and the mockingbird had but begun his matin melody, a caravan of heavily-laden wagons jolted from Wandersforde plantation along the pike road to Charlestown. Seated on one of these was Colonel O'Carney's son wavering between smiles and tears—smiles for the hope he had of setting his father at liberty—tears because he must needs leave that well-beloved father behind. After a year of patient service he had secured the boon of a trip to Charlestown with the wagons.

Several days were spent on that trip to the port, but at length Phil's eyes were gladdened by a sight of the sea—his first intelligent sight of it indeed, for he had been a babe during his first cruel passage across the Atlantic. The overseers in charge of the caravan saw the slaves under their charge safely housed and guarded, during the days while the tobacco was being shipped. With Phil it was different. He was not a slave, and none of them fancied for a moment that he would attempt to run away, leaving his father behind on the plantation. To run away, however, was Master Phil's firm resolve.

With this end in view he questioned many skippers and seamen along the waterside, and finally discovered that the good ship Mary Bishopp, of Bristol, Captain Jenkyn Bulpett, needed a cabin boy. Phil sought out the Mary Bishopp and found her in the full bustle of departure. The captain, a stout, good-humored

ventured into the streets and soon got accustomed to the constant din and never-ceasing crowds. So agreeable was this trip that next morning, before even Polly the chambermaid, had arisen, Phil left his couch for a short ramble in the streets. It seemed so easy to take a walk and then returned to the "Three Marines." But our young adventurer had reckoned without his London. When he decided to go back for breakfast he took a false turning, and after a lengthy promenade, was forced to admit himself lost. He was still in the riverside district, but none of those whom he accosted seemed to know where the "Three Marines" lay. So Phil turned his face in the direction which he supposed most likely and strode resolutely onward.

IV.

The sun was high in the heavens, when, faint and footsore, he found himself in a street wider and apparently richer than its fellows, and saw before him a great gateway above which several human skulls grinned dismally. Beneath Temple Bar he passed forgetting for the moment his weariness in the fair vista of grand houses, gardens and churches—the strand of those days—which opened before him. Through this way of wealth he limped manfully, not forgetting even yet, at long intervals to ask if he were near the "Three Marines." At length he reached a comparatively quiet street (it was not yet the fashionable hour) flanked by tall trees, and carefully paved. Groups of splendidly attired gentlemen sauntered by not deigning a glance at the little wanderer, who stared at these glittering creatures in mute admiration. In turning to watch a particularly gaudy fop, poor Phil managed to stumble into a party conversing under the trees, and to tread on the toes of one of the number.

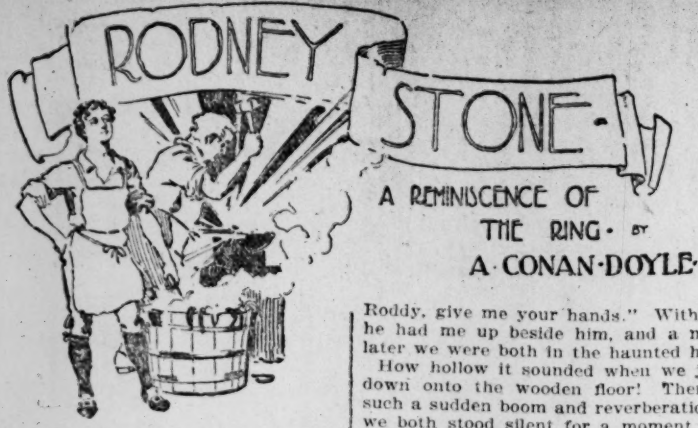
Next moment a little cane was laid smartly across his shoulders; and a voice exclaimed, "How now, young Jackanapes! This is too much."

Every member of the group turned angrily at Phil.



THE IRISH SLAVE.

Colonel O'Carney dragging his chain



A REMINISCENCE OF
THE RING.
A CONAN-BOYLE

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

It was this pride of his, this which led him to an adventure which makes me shiver now when I think of it.

It happened in the August of '90, or it may have been in the early days of September, but I remember that we heard the cuckoo in Patcham wood, and that Jim said that perhaps it was the last he would hear. I was still at school, but Jim had left, he being six and a half, and I thirteen. It was my Saturday half holiday, and we spent it as we often did, out upon the downs. Our favorite place was beyond Wolstonbury, where we could stretch ourselves upon the soft, springy grass among the clumps of little cowslow and sheep, chatting with the sheepdogs as they leaned upon their queer old Pyrenean crooks, made in the days when Sussex turned out more from than all the countries of England.

It was there that he lay upon that glorious afternoon. If we chose to lay upon our right side the whole world would lay in front of us, with the north downs curving away in olive green folds, with here and there the snow-white raft of a chalk pit. If we turned upon our left we overlooked the huge blue stretch of the English Channel, as if it were a lake, and the sea was coming in up that day, the timid flock of merchantmen in front, the frigates, like well-trained dogs, upon the skirts, and the busy drover line-of-battle ships rolling along behind them. My fancy was soaring out to my father upon the waters, when a word from Jim brought it back onto the grass like a broken-winged gull.

"Roddy," said Jim, "have you heard that Cliff Royal is haunted?"

"Had I heard it. Of course, I had heard it. Who was there in all the down country who had not heard of the Walker of Cliff Royal?"

"Do you know the story of it, Roddy?"

"Why," said I, "I don't know it, but I ought to know it, seeing that my mother's brother, Sir Charles Trevelyan, was the nearest friend of Lord Avon, and was down at this card party when the thing happened. I heard the vicar and my mother talking about it last week, and it was all so clear to me that I might have been there when the murder was done."

"It is a strange story," said Jim, thoughtfully, "but when I asked my aunt about it she would give me no answer, and, as to my uncle, he cut me short at the very mention of it."

"There is a good reason for that," said I, "for Lord Avon was, as I have heard, your uncle's best friend, and it is but natural that he would not wish to speak of his disgrace."

"Tell me the story, Roddy."

"It is an old one now—fourteen years old—and yet they have not got to the end of it. There were four of them who had come down from London to spend a few days in Lord Avon's old house. One was his own young brother, Captain Barrington, another was his cousin, Sir Lottian Rume, Sir Charles Trevelyan's uncle, was the third, and Lord Avon the fourth. They were fond of playing cards for money, these great people, and they played and played for two days and a night. Lord Avon lost, and Sir Lottian lost, and my uncle lost, and Captain Barrington won until he could win no more. He won more money, but above all he won the papers from his elder brother, which meant a great deal to him. It was late on a Monday night that they stopped playing. On the Tuesday morning Captain Barrington was found dead beside his bed with his throat cut."

"And Lord Avon did it?"

"His papers were found burned in the grate. His wristband was clutched in the dead man's hand, and his knife lay beside the body."

"Did they hang him then?"

"They were to, but my uncle's saying hands upon him. He waited until he saw that they had brought it home to him, and then he fled. He has never been seen since, but it is said that he reached America."

"And the ghost walks?"

"There are a hundred who have seen it. Why is the story so terrible? Because it is in the keeping of the law. Lord Avon had no children, and Sir Lottian Rume, the same who sat at the card party, is his nephew and heir. But he can touch nothing until he can prove Lord Avon to be dead."

Jim lay silent for a bit, plucking at the short grass with his fingers.

"Roddy," said he at last, "will you come with me tonight and look for the ghost of my mother's brother? I'll wait for you at the smithy."

"Cliff Royal is locked."

"I'll open a window easy enough."

"But you are not afraid if you are with me, Roddy. I'll promise you that no ghost shall hurt you."

So I gave him my word that I would come, and then all the rest of the day I went about the most sad-faced lad in Sussex. It was all very well for Jim, but it was that pride of his which was taking him there. He would go because there was no one else who would go, and he would dare. But I had no pride of that sort. I was quite of the same way of thinking as the others, and would as soon have thought of passing my night at Jack's gigbet on Ditching common as in the haunted house of Cliff Royal. Still, I could not bring myself to desert Jim, and so I said I would go with him, and at the end of the effort to reconstruct the moonshine, the star as revealed to me enough for me. It should be a source of the sound of the Americans that our own Jim swung the successful in the first event, the grave, a great deal for our college. It towered reputation abroad and in, little within at home. The Prince, and the winners of the two weeks' and the wonderful records, considering the fact that under which they labored open just finished a two weeks' run of 100 meters in 11.25 seconds in a Jim, a remarkable feat. If the American were continue to manifest their strength, and bring home a few of those silly wreaths that are to be awarded the modern heroes will possibly something of the pride and glory of the old days.

Roddy, give me your hands." With a pull he had me beside him, and a moment later we were both in the haunted house. How hollow it sounded when we jumped down onto the wooden floor. There was such a sudden boom and reverberation that we both stood silent for a moment. Then Jim burst out laughing.

"What a good place it is!" he cried. "We'll strike a light, Roddy, and see where we are."

He had brought a candle and a tinder box in his pocket. When the flame burned up we saw an arched stone roof above our heads and broad dark shelves all round us, covered with dusty dishes. It was the pantry.

"I'll show you round," said Jim, merrily, and, pushing the door open, he led the way into the hall. I remembered the high, oak-paneled walls with the heads of deer jutting out, and a single white bust, which sent my heart into the clouds. In the corner, many rooms opened out of this, and we wandered from one to the other—the kitchen, the still room, the morning room, the dining room, all filled with the same choking smell of dust and of mildew.

"This is where they played the cards," Jim said. "I'm a hushed voice. 'It was on that very table'."

"Why, here are the cards themselves," cried he, and he pulled a brown towel from something in the corner of the sideboard. Sure enough it was a pile of playing cards—forty packs, I should think, at least—for he had laid there ever since that magic game which was played before I was born. "I wonder where that stair leads," said Jim.

"Don't go up there, Jim!" I cried, clutching at his arm. "That must lead to the room of the murder."

"The vicar said that they saw on the ceiling—Oh, Jim, you can see it even now!" He held up his candle, and there was a great dark smudge upon the white plaster above us.

"I believe you're right," said he, "but, 'Don't Jim, don't I cried, and 'Tut, Roddy, you can stay here if you are

"That's the game, is it?" said he. "Did you have speech with it?"

It vanished first."

The champion who had once more, "I've heard there is something of the sort up yonder," said he, "but it's not a thing as I would advise you to meddle with. There's enough trouble with the folk of this world. Boy Jim, without going out of your way to mix up with those of another. As to that, was all that we could draw from him, but young as I was I had heard of coast smuggling and of packages carried to lonely places at night, so that from that time on if I had heard that the preventives had made a capture I was never easy until I saw the jolly face of Champion Harrison looking out of his smelly door."

"What took you up to Cliff Royal, uncle?"

"Well, as a man gets on in years," said the champion, "there's many a man's head up that the likes of you have no idea of. When you're near forty yourself you'll maybe know the truth of what I say."

So that was all that we could draw from him, but young as I was I had heard of coast smuggling and of packages carried to lonely places at night, so that from that time on if I had heard that the preventives had made a capture I was never easy until I saw the jolly face of Champion Harrison looking out of his smelly door."

CHAPTER III.
THE PLAY ACTRESS OF ANSTEX CROSS.

I have told you something about Friar's Oak and about the life which we led there. Now that my memory goes back to the old place it would gladly linger, for every thread which I draw from the skin of the past brings out half a dozen others that were entwined with it. I was in two minds when I began whether I had enough in me to make a book of, and now I know that I could write one about Friar's Oak alone, and the folk whom I knew in my childhood. They were hard and uncouth, some of them, I don't doubt, and yet, seen through the golden haze of time, they all seem sweet and lovable. There was our good vicar, Mr. Jefferson, who loved the whole world, save only Mr. Mowbray, the French minister of Clayton, and there was kindly Mr. Slack, who was all men's brother, save only of Mr. Jefferson, the vicar of Friar's Oak. Then there was Monsieur Radin, the French royalist refugee, who lived over on the Paugan road, and who, when the French came, was a whole day of delight, and with joy because we had beaten Bonaparte, and shaken with rage because we had beaten the French, so that after the Nile he went for a whole day of delight, and then for another one out of fury, altered.



"I HOPE-I HOPE YOU'RE WELL!"

afraid, I was more than a little. There's no use going on a ghost hunt unless—My God, there's something coming down the stairs!"

"See am I," said he, passing his hand over the room above, and then a creak from the steps, and then another creak, and another. I saw Jim's face as if it had been carved out of ivory, with his parted lips and his staring eyes fixed upon the black square of the stair opening. He still held the light, and he was looking at it with a look of fear. I saw his hand as it moved to the ceiling. As to myself, my knees gave way under me, and I found myself on the floor, crouching down behind Jim, with a scream frozen in my throat. And still the step came slowly from stair to stair.

Then, hardly daring to look up, yet unable to turn away my eyes, I saw a figure dimly outlined in the corner upon which the stair opened. There was a silence in which I could hear my poor heart thumping, and then when I looked again the figure was gone, and the low creak, creak of the door crouching down behind Jim, with a scream frozen in my throat. And still the step came slowly from stair to stair.

But it was not for long. He was down again in a minute, and, passing his hand under my arm, he half led and half carried me out of the house. It was not until he had reached the street that I again that he opened his mouth.

"Can you stand, Roddy?"

"Yes, but I'm shaking."

"See am I," said he, passing his hand over his forehead. "I ask your pardon, Roddy. I was a fool to bring you on such an errand. But I have believed in such things. I know better now."

"Could it have been a man, Jim?" I asked, plucking up my courage, now that I had seen the ghost.

"It was a spirit, Roddy."

"How do you know?"

"Because I followed it and saw it vanish into a wall as easily as an elf into sand. Why, Roddy, what's amiss now?"

My fears were all back upon me, and every nerve creeping with horror. "Take me away, Jim! Take me away!" I cried.

"I was gliding down the avenue, and his eyes followed mine. Amid the gloom of the oak trees something was coming toward us."

"Quiet, Roddy," whispered Jim. "My heaven, come what may, my arms are going round it this time."

We crouched as motionless as the trunks behind us. Heavy steps plowed their way through the soft gravel, and a broad figure loomed upon us in the darkness. Jim sprang upon it like a tiger. "You're not a spirit, anyway."

The man gave a shout of surprise, and then a growl of rage. "What the deuce—?" he roared, and then, "I'll break your neck if you don't let me go!"

The threat might not have loosened Jim's grip, but the voice did. "Why, uncle!" he cried.

"Well, I'm blest if it isn't Boy Jim! And what's this? Why, it's young Master Roddy Stone, as I'm a living snail!" What in the world was he doing up at Cliff Royal at this time of night?

We had all moved out into the moonlight, and there was Champion Harrison, the big brute on his arm, and such a look of amazement upon his face as would have brought a smile back onto mine had my heart not still been cramped with fear.

"Exploring, are you? Well, I don't think you were meant to be Captain Cook's, either of you. For I never saw such a pair of peeped-eyes. Why, Jim, what are you afraid of?"

"I'm not afraid, uncle. I never was afraid. But spirits are new to me, and—"

"Spirits?"

"I've been in Cliff Royal, and we've seen the ghost of my mother's brother."

The champion gave a whistle.



nately clapping his hands and stamping his feet. Well, I remember his thin, upright figure and the way in which he jauntily twirled his little cane, for cold and hunger would not cast him down. I was so sure that he had his share of both. Yet he was so proud and had such a grand manner of talking that no one dared to offer him a drink or a meal. I can see his face now, with a flush over each cheeky cheek bone when the butcher made him a present of some ribs of beef. He was a big, strong, and yet while he was stalking off he threw a proud glance over his shoulder at the butcher and he said, "Monsieur, I have a dog. Yet it was Monsieur Radin and his dog who looked plumper for a week to come."

Then I remember Mr. Patterson, the farmer, who was what you would now call a radical, though at that time some folks called him a Presbyter, and some a Foxite, and some a Radical. I can see his face now, with a flush over each cheeky cheek bone when the butcher made him a present of some ribs of beef. He was a big, strong, and yet while he was stalking off he threw a proud glance over his shoulder at the butcher and he said, "Monsieur, I have a dog. Yet it was Monsieur Radin and his dog who looked plumper for a week to come."

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and wishing, like the lazy lad that I was, that Mr. Lilly had died before ever he wrote his Latin grammar, when my mother, who was sitting in the window, gave a little cry of surprise.

"Good gracious!" she cried. "What a vulgar looking woman!"

She was so rare to my mother, as a hard word against anybody (unless it was General Bonaparte) that I was across from the window at a jump. A pony chase was coming slowly down the village street, and in it was the queerest looking person that I had ever seen. She was very stout, with a face that was so dark a red that it shaded away into purple over the nose and cheeks. She wore a great hat with white curls and ostrich feather, and from under its brim her two bold, black eyes stared out with a look of anger and defiance as if to tell the folk that she thought of them that they could of her. She had some sort of scarlet pelisse, with white swandown about her neck, and she had the reins slung in her hands, while the pony wandered from side to side of the road as the fancy took him. Each time the pony swayed his head with the great hat swayed also, so that sometimes we saw the crown of it and sometimes the brim.

"What a dreadful sight!" cried my mother.

"What is amiss with her, mother?"

"Heaven forgive me if I misjudge her, Roddy, but I think that the unfortunate woman has been drinking."

"Why," I cried, "she has pulled the cheeks of her dress down over her eyes, and the news for us," and catching up my cap, away I scampered.

Champion Harrison had been shoeing a horse at the forge door, and when I saw into the street I could see him with the creature's hoof still under his arm and the reins in his hand, so large and white the white parings. The woman was beckoning him from the chaise, and he was staring at her with the queerest expression upon his face. Presently he threw down his rasp and went across to her, standing by the wheel and shaking his head as he talked to her. For a moment I slipped into the smithy where Boy Jim was finishing the shoe, and I watched the neatness of his work and the deft way in which he turned up the caulking. When he had done with it he carried it out, and there was the strange woman still talking with him.

"Is that her?" I heard her ask.

Champion Harrison nodded.

She looked at Jim, and I never saw such eyes as a human head, so large and black and wonderful. Boy that I was, I knew that in spite of that bloated face, this woman had been very beautiful. She put on a hand, with all the fingers going, as if she were playing on the harpsichord, and she touched Jim on the shoulder.

"I hope—I hope you're well," she stammered.

"Very well, mam," said Jim, staring from her to his uncle.

"And happy, too?"

"Yes, mam, I thank you."

"Nobbut the you gave for?"

"Why, no, mam; I have all that I lack."

"That will do, Jim," said his uncle in a stern voice. "Blow up the forge again, for that shoe wants recutting."

But it seemed as if the woman had something else that she would say, for her eyes were fixed upon him, and he sent away. Her eyes glared and her head tossed, while the smith, with his two big hands outspread, seemed to be soothing her as best he could. For a long time they whispered until at last she seemed to be satisfied.

"Tomorrow," she cried loud out.

"Tomorrow," he answered.

"You keep your word, and I'll keep mine," said she, and dropped the lash on his nose. Then she stood with the rasp in his hand looking after him. Until she was just a little red spot on the wall. Then he turned, and I never saw his face so grave.

"Jim," said he, "that's Miss Hinton, who has come to live at the Maples out Anstey Cross way. She's taken kind of a fancy to you, Jim, and maybe she can help you on a bit. I promised her that you would go over and see her tomorrow."

"I don't want her help, uncle, and I don't want to see her."

"But I've promised, Jim, and you wouldn't make me out a liar. She does want to talk with you, for it is a lonely life she leads."

"What would she want to talk with me about?"

"Why, I cannot say that, but she seemed very set upon it, and women have their ways. She's young Master Stone here, who wouldn't refuse to go and see a good lady. I'll warrant, if he thought he might better his fortune by doing so."

"Well, uncle, I'll go if Roddy Stone will go with me," said Jim.

"Of course, he'll go. Won't you, Master Roddy?"

So it ended in my saying yes, and back I went with all my news to my mother, who dearly loved a little bit of gossip, and read it over to her. She was a good woman, but when she heard where I was going, but she did not say nay, and so it was settled.

It was a good four miles of a walk, but when we reached it you would not wish to see a more cozy little house, all honey-suckle and creepers, with a wooden porch and lattice windows. A common looking woman opened the door for us.

"Miss Hinton cannot see you," said she. "She's out for a walk. I'll tell her you're here."

"I can't help that," cried the woman in a rude voice. "I tell you that she can't see you."

We stood irresolute for a minute.

"Maybe you would just tell her I am here," said Jim at last.

"Tell her? How am I to tell her when she couldn't so much as hear a pistol in her ears? Try and tell her yourself, if you have a mind to. She'll hear you, as she speaks, and there, in a reclining chair at the further end of the room, we caught a glimpse of a figure, all tucked together, huge and shapely, with tall black hair hanging down. The sound of dreadful, swine-like breathing fell upon our ears. It was but a glance, and then we were off hotfoot for home. As for me, I was so young that I was not sure whether this was funny or terrible, but when I looked at Jim to see how he took it, he was looking quite white and ill.

"I'll not tell any one, Roddy," said he.

"Not unless it's my mother."

"I won't even tell my uncle. I'll say she was ill, the poor lady. It's enough that we should have seen her in her shame, without its being the gossip of the village. It makes me feel sick and heavy at heart."

"Was she? I never marked it. But I know that she had kind eyes and a good heart, for I saw the one in the other when she looked at me. Maybe it's the want of a friend that has driven her to this."

It lighted his spirits for days, and when he had all gone from my mind it was brought back to me by his manner. But it was not to be our last memory of the scarlet pelisse, for the next week was out Jim came round to ask me if I would again go up with him.

"My uncle has had a letter," said he. "He would speak with me, and I would be easier if you came with me, Rod."

For me it was only a pleasure outing, but I could see as we drew near the house that Jim was troubling his mind lest before the woman was out of the door of the cottage and running up the path to meet us. She was so strange a figure, with some sort of purple wrapper on, and her big bushy face smiling out of it, that I might if I had been alone have taken to my heels at the sight of her. Even Jim stopped for moment as if he were not very sure of himself, but her hearty ways soon set us at our ease.

"It is indeed good of you to come and see me, Jim," she said, and she gave me an apology that I gave you

a fruitless journey on Tuesday, but in a sense you were yourselves the cause of it, since the thought of your coming had excited me, and any excitement throws me into a nervous fever. My poor nerves! You can see yourselves how they serve me."

She held out her twitching hands as she spoke. Then she passed one of them through Jim's arm, and walked with him up the path.

"You must let me know you, and know you well," said she. "Your uncle and aunt are quite old acquaintances of mine, and though you cannot remember me, I have held you in my arms when you were an infant. Tell me, little man," she added, turning to me, "what do you call your friend?"

"Boy Jim, mam," said I.

"Then if you will not think me forward I will call you Boy Jim also. We elderly people have our privileges, you know. And now you will come with me, and we will take a dish of tea together."

She led the way into a cozy room, the same which we caught a glimpse of when we first came, and there in the middle was a table with white nappy and shining



DEAD BESIDE HIS BED WITH HIS THROAT CUT.

glass and gleaming china, and red-checked apples piled up on a center dish, and a great plateful of smoking muffins, which the cross-faced maid had just carried in. You can think we did justice to all the good things, and Miss Hinton would ever keep pressing us to pass our cup and fill our plate. Twice during our meal she rose from her chair and withdrew into a cupboard the end of the room, and each time I saw Jim's face cloud, for we heard a gentle click of glass against glass.

"Come now, little man," said she to me, when the table had been cleared. "Why are you looking round so much?"

"Because there are so many pretty things here, and I don't like to leave them."

"And which do you think the prettiest of them?"

"Why, that," said I, pointing to a picture which hung opposite to me. It was of a tall and slender girl, with the rosiest cheeks and the tenderest eyes—so daintily dressed that I had never seen anything more perfect. She had a posy of flowers in her hand, and another one was lying upon the planks of wood upon which she was standing.

"Oh, that's the prettiest, is it?" said she, laughing. "Well, now, walk up to it and let us hear what it has to say for itself."

I did as she asked, and read out: "Miss Polly Hinton as Peggy in the 'Country Wife,' acted for her benefit at the Haymarket theatre, September 11, 1780."

"It's a play actress," said I.

"You, you little boy, to say it in such a tone!" said she. "As if a play actress wasn't as good as any one else. Why, 'twas but the other day that the duke of Clarence, who may come to call himself king of England, married Mrs. Jordan, who was herself only a play actress. And don't you think that one day she stood across her seat at body, and her big black eyes looking from one to the other of us."

"Why, where are your eyes?" she cried at last. "I was Miss Polly Hinton of the Haymarket theatre. And perhaps you never heard the name before."

We were compelled to confess that we never had. And the very name of play actress had filled us both with a kind of vague horror like the country-bred folk that we were. To us they were a class apart, to be hinted at rather than named, with the wrath of the Almighty hanging over them like a thunder cloud. Indeed, I had judged her to be a mad woman, and when we looked upon this woman was what she had been.

"Well," she said, laughing like one who is hurt. "You have no cause to say anything, for I read on your faces what you thought. It was to think to think to think this is the upbringing you have had, Jim, to think of that which you do not understand. If Lord Avon had not given me a seat in his carriage I had never got the flowers back to my lodgings in York street, Westminster. And now two little country lads are sitting in judgment upon me."

(To be continued.)

Children who vibrate all through their growing years between health and sickness, children who are pale and peevish, thin and weak, children who never seem to grow right, whose development is retarded, whom food does not seem to nourish, should take

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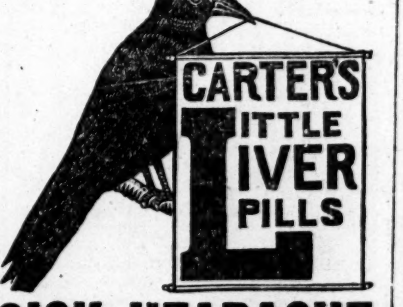
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